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Part One
Pages 1-8

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EFFECT OF THE NEW LOAN

Bids for the Bonds Advance, with Orders Placed at 120.

INCREASE IN THE TREASURY GOLD

Disposition of the Syndicate to Do Better than It Promised—Allotments and Bids May Be Announced To-morrow.

Effects of the success of the new Government loan were everywhere apparent in the financial district yesterday. Investment inquiries were plentiful in all quarters. When bankers sounded the market for reports, they found bids for the new bonds at from 118½ to 120. On the advice of some of the best houses to their clients, many orders were left to be filled at 120 if possible.

Cables indicated that London was as eager for the bonds as was New-York. Premiums reached 5½ per cent. in London above the syndicate price. It was not reported that this premium tempted any one to make contracts to deliver.

Treasury gold was increased by $1,400,000 yesterday, of which $1,250,000 came by the Majestic. This was $125,000 better than had been promised by the Majestic, furnishing another instance of the disposition of the syndicate to do better than it promised. The deposit in addition to that from abroad was clear gain. It was reported that the syndicate would continue to add surplus gold to the reserve in excess of contract requirements to the amount of at least $10,000,000. Bankers believed that this would happen, the syndicate serving itself thereby, as well as the Treasury. The sharp advance already in quotations for the bonds showed how this policy had operated.

Reasons that served to advance bids for the new bonds applied also to Government securities in market. Government 5s held firm at 116, and 4s of 1907 advanced 1 per cent., to 113. There were sales of each class at the highest quotations.

The prospect that better prices yet will be paid for all Government bonds is based on the outlook for a permanent gold reserve well above $100,000,000. The Treasury has actually in hand $27,871,596, besides about $5,000,000 to its credit in legal depositories.

This increases the gold reserve to nearly $75,000,000. Deposits due on foreign account for the bonds amount to more than $31,000,000. They are so perfectly well secured that it is safe to count them in showing how the transaction has worked. Should the syndicate make surplus contributions, as it is expected to do, the reserve will reach $115,000,000 in a short time. This amount is considered sufficient to make it certain that the reserve can be kept permanently above the $100,000,000 limit.

The fact that the loan has been placed and paid for without touching a dollar of Treasury gold and without disturbing, except in a small way, the gold in the bank vaults, adds materially to the general good feeling. Demonstration has now been made that gold could be had without borrowing, and the banks, already strong in their holdings, can have no reason for adding to them at the Treasury's expense. Moreover, the means of obtaining gold are commended, because it must now be clear that with ample stocks in the Treasury and in the banks at the same time, there can be no incentive to hoard it or to export it.

This view was foreseen by a local banking house which had gathered gold from time to time, until its hoard reached $2,000,000. The bond plan pleased it so well that it became a subscriber to the syndicate, and passed in its gold, convinced that there could no longer be any use in hoarding.

London is reported to be apprehensive that the bulk of the bonds will be absorbed in this country. Reports Wednesday were that they would be lodged abroad. The syndicate does not seem to have settled this matter definitely. It seems certain only that the plan is to place the bonds where they will be most likely to be held for permanent investment. They will not be allowed to draw on the gold reserve, or to be used for speculative purposes, if the syndicate can prevent it. Faith in the syndicate's ability to exercise indirect control over them, in this way, is not doubted. Trust companies, savings banks, and institutions wishing first-class bonds at fair interest rates and wishing to hold them until maturity, will be favored in the allotment.

Announcement of bids and allotments will probably be made to-morrow. Nothing occurred yesterday to change the published estimate of the extent of the subscriptions. Mr. Morgan contented himself with saying that the issue had been at least five times subscribed, and perhaps ten times. The Messrs. Rothschild, speaking from knowledge apparently accurate, were reported to have said that foreign subscriptions for the half of the issue offered in London had been subscribed more than twenty times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 21.—The North-German Lloyd steamer Ems, Capt. Reinkasten, from Bremen, via Southampton, for New-York, sailed from this port to-day. She took on board here £203,000 in gold.

A Tool for Lobbyists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21,—A few days ago the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press" sent out a long story from this city to the effect that there was danger of the buildings on the State Fair grounds being destroyed by the caving in of the earth, as a result of secret coal-mining operations. The State Board of Agriculture employed civil engineers to make a survey of the coal mines. Chief Engineer Charles Rickard this evening finished the work. He says there is not a particle of foundation for the story. The Legislature is being asked for appropriations to construct additional buildings on the grounds, and this fake has been used as an argument against their construction.

Hayward on the Stand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21.—Harry Hayward, charged with having caused the murder of Miss Ging, in order to secure the insurance on her life, testified in his own behalf to-day. He denied the statements of Blixt, the actual murderer, and of his brother, Adry. He said his relations with the murdered woman had always been of the most proper character. She had given him money with which to gamble, knowing for what purpose it was to be used. Telegrams in substantiation of this statement were read. The case was continued until Monday.

Mrs. Emma Hyland Found Drowned.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Emma Hyland, wife of Maybury Hyland, of South Avenue, was found drowned in the Kill Von Kull, near her home, this morning, and it is supposed that she ended her own life while temporarily insane. She had shown some indications of mental trouble recently.

FLED FROM A RUNAWAY HORSE

Two Women Knocked Down and Not Badly Hurt in Fourteenth Street—Lively Scene Among the Shoppers.

A runaway horse drawing a shattered buggy created a panic about noon yesterday among the shoppers in Fourteenth Street, west of University Place. The animal ran along the south sidewalk, driving the shoppers into the street, and causing great excitement.

Two young women who were heedless of the approach of the runaway were knocked down and run over by the wrecked buggy, but were not badly injured.

The horse and vehicle belonged to George Von Gelises of 338 Broadway, Brooklyn, who is connected with the Williamsburg Glass Company. He was driving across Broadway just below Fifteenth Street, when he came into collision with a cable car. The buggy was badly smashed, and Mr. Von Gelises and a friend were thrown out. The cable car pushed the wrecked buggy and horse along as far as the Lincoln Monument before it could be stopped, owing to the slippery tracks.

The horse managed to drag the damaged buggy away from the car, and then started on a gallop toward the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and University Place. No one ventured to stop the animal as he dashed up on the sidewalk and ran in the direction of Sixth Avenue. The sidewalk was crowded with shoppers at the time, and the sight of the runaway greatly frightened them. Some of the women struggled with one another to get clear of the frightened animal's hoofs. Some ran into convenient hallways and stores, but the majority sought safety by crowding into the streets.

The young women who were knocked down described themselves as Miss F. B. Smith and Miss A. A. Emery, both guests of the Hotel Normandie. Their homes, they said, was in Pittsburg, Penn. Miss Smith was found to have a cut on her head, and her teeth loosened, while Miss Emery was injured slightly about the left knee.

After the cut on Miss Smith's head had been dressed, she and her companion were taken to their hotel. A purse containing $15 fell from Miss Emery's hand when she was knocked down, and was not recovered. A flower vender told the police that he saw a man pick a small purse from the sidewalk and put it in his pocket.

The runaway horse plunged into a doorway, crashed up against the side window, and shattered it. The showcase at 24 East Fourteenth Street was upset, and violets and roses were strewn about the sidewalk. The horse was thrown down, and began to kick about, while a small Greek boy who had charge of the flowerstand got wedged between the animal and the door so that he could not readily escape. The horse was finally secured and the boy set free.

THE HOWGATE JURY LOCKED UP

The Foreman Declares to the Court that There Is No Probability of an Agreement on a Verdict.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After being out for nine hours, engaged in a fruitless effort to reach an agreement, the jury in the Howgate case was locked up for the night at 10 o'clock. At 9:45 the foreman informed the court crier that there was no probability, or even possibility, that a verdict would be reached. Judge McComas was communicated with by telephone, and he sent directions to have Capt. Howgate brought into court at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Capt. Howgate was taken back to jail, and his daughter, who had remained with him during the whole time the jury was out, went to her home.

Within the memory of the oldest court officials no verdict has ever been rendered in a case in this district on a legal holiday, but there is said to be no statute against such an innovation.

ALARMED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BOILER

Danbury People Imagine Earthquakes and Other Things.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 21.—The boiler of a locomotive attached to a New-York and New-England freight train exploded this morning about three miles west of this city, and Alfred Detwiler, of White Plains, N. Y., the fireman, was shot out of the cab into a snowbank. He was badly scalded by escaping steam. The engineer was unhurt.

The noise made by the explosion awakened half the people of Danbury, and many left their houses thinking an earthquake had occurred. Several bank officials hurried to their banks, supposing that an attempt had been made to blow open the vaults. The police were also deceived by the sound, and set out upon a hunt for safe-breakers.

The road was blocked by the accident for several hours on account of the tearing up of the tracks.

Funeral of Col. Martin.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The funeral of Col. J. P. Martin, United States Army, late Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, was held here to-day. The casket was draped with the national flag. During the services the commanding officers of the Department of the Missouri formed a semicircle at the head of the casket.

The Rev. Charles H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, read the service and delivered an impressive eulogy, speaking in the highest terms of the soldier's services to his country.

An escort, consisting of twenty-five army officers, headed by Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the Missouri, accompanied the military pall bearers, and the body on a special train to Washington.

Shot One of the Assailants.

CENTRAL CITY, West Va., Feb. 21.—The family of Masters Tooley, a prominent citizen of Dingess, Logan County, was awakened by a volley of bullets fired into their house last night. Mrs. Tooley and her children ran to the cellar, while Mr. Tooley opened the front door and fired several shots at the men as they retreated. George Brewer fell with a fatal wound in his side, while John and Horace Sturgell made good their escape. No cause is known for the attack.

Cadet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been issued: Hardin Whitmarsh, alternate, Rome, Ind.; Lewis Brown, Jr., Newport, R. I.; Rogers L. Barstow, alternate, Mattapoissett, Mass.; Thomas S. Roberts, Jr., New-Decatur, Ala.; Levert Coleman, alternate, Huntsville, Ala.

Bequeathed His Body to a College.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—John A. Walters of Pittsburg, formerly claim agent of the Pennsylvania system, with headquarters in that city, and recently with the Burlington Road, died this morning from the effects of laudanum taken with suicidal intent. He bequeated his body to a medical college.

HE WAS AFTER DIAMONDS

Kiepper Tried His Plan on a Maiden Lane Jeweler.

CAUGHT AFTER A SPIRITED CHASE

He Sought to Engage the Clerk, After Driving a Bargain, but His Scheme Failed — Recognized by the Police.

Joseph T. Kiepper, who was recognized by every detective at Police Headquarters as "Diamond Joe," an old offender, stole $1,300 worth of diamonds yesterday afternoon from M. Fox & Co., diamond importers, 1 Maiden Lane, and is now in the Tombs Prison awaiting trial.

Kiepper had been studying Fox & Co.'s place and the chances of escape for several days. He called Monday afternoon at the store, which is on the second floor, and, in a businesslike way, said he wanted to buy a pair of small diamonds for about $100. J. Lovell Pelletreau, a clerk, showed him a number of samples, and, after an examination that indicated his familiarity with crystalized carbon, he made a selection of one, and asked that it be matched.

Pelletreau promised to have the pair ready Tuesday, and on that day Kiepper was on hand early. The diamond he had selected had not been matched. He showed not the least disappointment, but at once indicated a desire to buy a pair of large diamonds for $200. Again he made a selection of one, and again the clerk promised to match it.

Would Mr. Kiepper call Thursday? Of course he would, and, by the way—this insinuatingly—Mr. Kiepper would pay for the diamonds with a check, absolutely good, of course.

Mr. Kiepper called again yesterday about 1 P. M. His two pairs of diamonds were ready, and he liked them very much. "Have a cigar while I look at them," he said, passing a fine perfecto to the clerk.

Now the counter at which Fox & Co. do business is in the front part of the room parallel with the window. Mr. Kiepper did not need light to pass judgment on diamonds, so he kept over in the middle of the room. He looked over the four gems he had chosen, and then made a proposition that indicated that if he could be induced to call often he would buy out the firm in installments.

He wanted another diamond, the ones he had were so good—a stud, this time, he thought. Pelletreau produced an oil paper package, in which were twelve stones, worth about $1,000, and Kiepper made a selection.

He looked toward the right hand front corner of the office, where, hidden from the view of a person in the back part of the room by the bookkeeper's ground glass partition, was a pair of jeweler's scales.

"Will you kindly weigh this for me?" he smilingly asked, holding out a diamond. The clerk went behind the counter, and weighed it at about half a carat. He began to be suspicious of Kiepper.

When the weight had been announced, Kiepper remarked: "Oh, yes; but that wasn't the one I wanted. Just weigh this one, won't you, please?"

Kiepper was not far from the door then and he had fifteen diamonds. When Pelletreau reached the scales, he could not see his customer. He grew more suspicious, and once or twice put his head beyond the partition to take a look.

Suddenly he heard a crackling noise. Kiepper was crumpling the oil paper wrapper of the diamonds. Pelletreau made a rush. So did Kiepper, for the door. While Pelletreau was in the air in his flight over the counter, the thief was leaping the crooked stairs, half a dozen at a time.

Kiepper dashed across Maiden Lane, with Pelletreau shouting "Stop thief!" in hot pursuit. The thief dashed up the stoop of the Parmelee Building just as Policeman Van Nosdall of the Broadway squad joined in the pursuit. Everybody in that section of Broadway took up the cry of the clerk, and there was a deafening chorus of "Stop thief!"

The clerk followed Kiepper, and the policeman ran around to the Maiden Lane entrance to the building. "That building is a favorite one for Maiden Lane thieves," Van Nosdall said afterward, "and the Maiden Lane door is their favorite way of escape."

The policeman went in by this door and found Clerk Pelletreau hugging Kiepper, whose hands were in his overcoat pockets. He marched the thief over to Fox & Co.'s office and searched him.

Kiepper had all the Fox diamonds in an overcoat pocket. In other pockets were found fifty pawn tickets for sums ranging from $5 to $80 each, about 7,000 tiny uncut turquoises, and a lot of imitation diamonds, worth about 15 cents each. The jewelry was in dealers' packages, and the police think it was stolen.

Kiepper did not mind his arrest in the least, and when the policeman was taking him to the Tombs Police Court, he remarked: "H'm, this is nothing new." As they were walking through Centre Street, the policeman saw something drop from Kiepper's mouth. "What's that?" he demanded. "Only a piece of chewing gum," was the answer.

The policeman picked up the "piece of chewing gum" and found that it was a check on the Phenix National Bank for $350. So thoroughly had it been chewed that it was impossible to read the names of the signer or indorser.

In the Tombs Police Court Justice Hogan remanded Kiepper until to-day, and he was then taken to Police Headquarters.

"Hello, Joe! Here again, are you?" was the salutation of half a dozen of Inspector McLaughlin's men as the prisoner was led into the bureau.

It took but a minute to find Kiepper's picture in the Rogues' Gallery and to learn that he had served time as a professional crook and shoplifter. The detectives say that for three or four years he has pretended to live an honest life.

He was arrested Oct. 3, 1885, charged with swindling E. A. Meershimer & Co., 21 Maiden Lane, out of $1,100 worth of diamonds, but he escaped conviction. He was arrested again about two months later and sent to Baltimore, where he had swindled a jeweler by substituting glass for diamonds. He served five years for this offense.

Kiepper was often to be found in Office 610, on the sixth floor of 108 Fulton Street. The name on the door of this office is Underhill. A clerk there said yesterday that Kiepper had wealthy relatives.

Kiepper is of good appearance and a good talker. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height and of medium build. What little hair is on his head is iron gray. His sallow, high-cheek-boned face is adorned by a black mustache and short side whiskers. The only things he would say as to his residence was that he lived in New-Jersey.

"I knew the man by sight before he came in here," said Clerk Pelletrau to a reporter for The New-York Times. "I have seen him in the street before, and so have others. He claims to be a diamond broker."

At the offices of L. Tannenbaum & Co., Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, it was said that Kiepper had recently bought goods there on memorandum and had afterward paid for them.

NEW ARMOR SURPRISED EXPERTS

Fourteen-Inch Plates, Made by an Improved Process, Splendidly Resisted Two Regulation Tests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Carnegie armor furnished a surprise to ordnance experts at Indian Head to-day, and it is possible that a distinct advance in war-ship protection has been made by the Pittsburg concern, whose managers conceived the idea that the resistance of a Harveyized plate might be increased by reheating and mashing it under rollers subsequent to the completion of the American surface carbonization process, and, after thus toughening its texture and minimizing its internal strains, spraying its face with ice water to secure the advantages of chilled hardening.

A seventeen-inch plate similar to those made for the barbettes of the battle ships was treated in this manner and reduced to a thickness of fourteen inches. It had the usual wooden backing and was attacked with a ten-inch gun under all conditions attending the trial of a fourteen-inch plate. The first shot had a striking velocity of 1,859 feet per second.

Its point went in about seven inches and it "upset" completely, the great projectile scattering in small bits. Not the slightest crack was developed in any part of the armor. Although struck by a shell having the highest penetrating velocity required under service conditions, practically no damage was done, and in the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance, Commodore Sampson, the plate could not be considered in the fourteen-inch class. So he gave the order to treat it as fifteen-inch armor, and the gunners put enough additional explosive behind another 500-pound projectile in the big rifle to give a striking velocity of 1,940 feet per second, which is the maximum power that can be exerted by the American ten-inch gun, and considerably more than could be expected of any foreign weapon of the same size.

Altogether, there were 241 pounds of brown hexagonal powder behind this shot, which struck close to its predecessor, in the same vertical line. It crumbled to pieces, leaving a disfiguring hole and a lot of fused metal where it hit, but the plate showed no crack, not even where it had been presumably weakened by the first attack.

The nonplused naval officers then resorted to heroic measures. The huge twelve-inch gun was wheeled into line and trained upon the plate, and enough powder was crammed in behind its projectile to give it a striking velocity of 1,858 feet per second. It bored a clean hole through the plate, but its tremendous blow failed to develop even a radial fracture. No further tests were deemed necessary, as this was the ordeal to which seventeen-inch armor is subjected, and the fourteen-inch plate was evidently unequal in resisting power to the barbettes of the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts. It resisted cracking better than they have done, however, and it is now an open question whether a practical discovery has not been made by which hundreds of tons of weight may not be saved without sacrificing efficiency on the battle ships yesterday provided for in the naval appropriation.

Apparently, two inches in armor thickness may be saved by the improved treatment if to-day's test is corroborated by those sure to follow, and the weight of that two inches saved from the exposed surface of modern fighting vessels means tons upon tons of added guns, machinery, and coal.

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS FIGHT

The Police Called in to Quell a Serious Disturbance in the City Convention Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—In the Republican City Convention this afternoon, George B. Swift was nominated for Mayor on the first ballot. Mr. Swift was the Republican candidate at the last election, when he was defeated by Mayor Hopkins. Other nominations were: Treasurer—Adam Wolf; Clerk—J. R. B. Vancleave; Attorney—Roy O. West; Circuit Judge—Charles G. Neely.

The convention was very disorderly. At one time Secretary Chott of the Central Committee became involved in a fierce fight with a Nineteenth Ward delegate, in which chairs were smashed over each other's heads and all the persons on the front of the stage were driven from it. The police finally quelled the disturbance.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP

Not Believed that an Election Will Be Had Before the Last of March.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 21.—It is generally accepted now that a Senator will not be elected by the General Assembly until the last week of the present session, toward the end of March. Each man is determined to stand by his own candidate as long as possible. It is believed that in the last week of the session Senator Higgins will be named.

One ballot was taken to-day, and resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 9; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 1.

Drowned in His Bathtub.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 21.—A. Pope Hoagland, well known in business circles in Chicago and in Newark, N.J., who has lived a retired life at this place for the last year, was found dead in a bathtub at his residence this afternoon. He entered the bathroom and was found an hour later by his son with his head and shoulders submerged in the bathtub, which was filled with water. The position of the body indicated that Mr. Hoagland was about to leave the bathtub and had fallen backward. Mr. Hoagland had been suffering from a complication of ailments after a bad attack of the grip.

Killed by a Revolving Shaft.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Josephine Werner, aged fifty-eight, an inmate of the women's prison, was killed in the workroom of the institution this morning. While working about the shafting her sleeve caught and she was drawn into the rapidly-revolving machinery and crushed to death. She came from New-York on a sentence of six years for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Joins the United Press.

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—Le Minerve, the leading French morning paper of this city and the official organ of the Dominion Government, commenced to-day to receive the full service of the United Press.

Minister to Liberia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day nominated William H. Heard of Pennsylvania to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

OVER 700 HAD TO FLEE

Men and Women Employes of Arbuckle Brothers Were Menaced.

FLAMES IN THE TWO UPPER STORIES

Superintendent Wallace Burned Because of His Solicitude for Others—Ladders Used.

SHOP GIRLS THROWN INTO A PANIC

Helped Down the Fire Escapes of a Hudson Street Building—Smoke Baffled the Firemen.

A fire that started at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the eight-story brick coffee warehouse and mill of Arbuckle Brothers, at Jay Street and East River, Brooklyn, damaged the property to the extent of $250,000.

Although 237 women and 476 men were working in the building, no lives were lost.

These were injured:

CARR, BERNARD, of 77 Canton Street, Brooklyn.
SCHMIDT, JOSEPH, of 137 Navy Street, Brooklyn.
WALLACE, JOHN, General Superintendent of the mill, and residing at 74 Fourth Avenue.

Mr. Wallace was burned because of his solicitude for the persons in his employ.

The fire began on the seventh floor of the building, where the coffee was cooled after being roasted in the floor above. Mr. Wallace, on its discovery, told all those on the seventh floor to get out and to notify those on the lower floor that the building was burning.

He then hurried to the floor above and called to the workmen there. After the fire had gained considerable headway, he was afraid that all those who had been at work on the eighth floor had not escaped, and he once more ascended to that floor. While he was looking about the flames gained great headway, and, as he descended, he was compelled to pass through them. He was severely burned about the face, neck, arms, and hands. In spite of his suffering, which was intense, he made constant inquiries as to the safety of the employes.

Bernard Carr and Joseph Schmidt were at work on the eighth floor when the fire was discovered. Instead of passing down the stairway, as the others on the eighth floor did, they jumped to Arbuckle Brothers' warehouse for green coffee, the adjoining building. Some of the small bones of their ankles were broken. They were taken to the City Hospital. Mr. Wallace went to his home.

The building has a frontage of 63 feet, and extends from John Street, at Jay Street, to the East River, a distance of 217 feet. On the river end are docks and sheds.

The building was erected about ten years ago and contained the most thoroughly perfected machinery that it was possible to obtain to prepare "Ariosa" coffee, after the secret formula which the firm has always employed.

The first floor consisted of a series of arches and supports for the main building, and was used chiefly for storage and delivery purposes. The second floor was used for the manufacture and packing of candy which the firm distributed with its coffee.

The third floor was filled with machinery and the fourth and fifth were used for the purpose of packing coffee and candy. On the sixth floor coffee was dried and packing boxes were made, while on the seventh floor the coffee was cooled after being roasted on the eighth floor.

On the seventh floor were forty revolving cages through which cool air was forced. These were connected with forty roasters on the eighth floor. The fire was discovered at Cooler 15, but how it originated no one was able to state.

Superintendent Wallace not only informed the men and women of their danger, but he succeeded in keeping them quiet and orderly, and nothing in the nature of a panic prevailed. Many lost articles of clothing, as it was their practice to change their street costumes for working clothes, and the time for exit was too short to allow them to change back.

About twenty-five of the women became somewhat hysterical after they left the building, and stood along the stringpieces of the dock, not knowing in which direction to go. They were taken off by a tugboat and landed at the adjoining dock, where they recovered their self-control.

Chief Dale, on his arrival, after the first alarm, was told that seven men were confined to the upper floors of the building. His first effort was to rescue them, and by putting up 100 feet of ladder he soon had them safely upon the dock. Subsequently three other alarms were sent in.

The height of the building materially interfered with the efforts of the firemen, as it was impossible to get a stream to the top that would do effective work. On the John Street side the firemen swarmed up the fire escapes and poured streams into the seventh floor, but they were not able to reach the floor above until after hose had been carried to the tops of the buildings across the street.

On the river side of the building good work was done by the fireboats Seth Low and David A. Boody, each of which at one time had seven streams upon the building.

Many wishes were expressed for a water tower or two, something that Brooklyn does not possess, and the firemen frankly said that had they had a water tower the fire could have been extinguished within an hour, as by it a stream could have been thrown at the proper height.

The fire burned from 5 o'clock until 9 o'clock P. M. It was confined to the two upper stories, owing to its beams and rafters being of chemically-prepared wood. In addition they are incased in cement and the cement is sealed with sheet iron.

The building is as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to have one constructed of wood, and the slow headway that the fire made allowed the firemen to protect the lower floors.

Several members of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers were at the building, but they were unable to state what the amount of damage would be, as they did not know how much green and roasted coffee the building contained. The insurance men figured the loss at $250,000, and said that they would be thankful if it fell to a lower figure.

The valuable machinery will have to be replaced, and, as it is devoted to especial work, a heavy outlay will be necessary.

The firm has a warehouse and a mill at the foot of Adams Street, Brooklyn, and arrangements were made last night while the fire was in progress to run that mill day and night until the damaged building is repaired. Other mills of Arbuckle Brothers are in Chicago and Pittsburg.

In the name Ariosa, by which the firm's coffee is known, the A is for Arbuckle, Rio for the place of shipment, and S. A. for South America.

GIRLS THROWN INTO A PANIC.

All Came Down a Fire Escape—The Smoke Baffled the Firemen.

One-third of the interior of the four-story building 659 to 667 Hudson Street was destroyed by fire last night. The building has a frontage of 103 feet in Hudson Street, 100 feet in West Thirteenth Street, and extends through to Ninth Avenue, running from the corner of West Thirteenth Street two-thirds of the way to Little West Twelfth Street, a distance of 130 feet. The ground it occupies takes up fully two-thirds of the block. The structure was filled with various manufacturing companies.

The fire started in the basement of 665 Hudson Street, which, as well as the first floor of that number, is occupied by John J. Tarlton & Co., wholesale grocers. Edward J. Pryal, Jr., whose father owns the building, was in the basement of 663 Hudson Street giving directions to some engineers when he noticed a puff of smoke coming through a crack of the partition between the engine room and Tarlton's basement. He ran to the street and turned in an alarm.

There were fifty barrels of oil on the ground floor of the Tarlton store, and in the basement was packed a miscellaneous collection of goods, including soaps, lard, butter, cottonseed oil, and other inflammable materials. Chief Reilly set a number of his men to rolling out the oil barrels and, seeing that it was impossible to get them all out before the fire took possession, he sent out a third alarm. This brought in all twelve engines, four hook and ladder trucks, and a water tower.

The flames speedily got into Tarlton's basement, and extended to the basement under John Meyer's saloon at Thirteenth Street. The engines flooded both basements and Tarlton's grocery, and it was thought at 7 o'clock that the fire was under control. It had, however, ascended the stairway to the second and third floors of 665 and 667, and at 7:30 burst from the windows of those floors on both the Hudson and Thirteenth Street sides of the building. A brick partition wall extending from the basement to roof, between 663 and 665, prevented the fire from attacking the centre or southern portion of the building on any of those floors. It finally reached the top floor and burst through the roof.

When the flames burst in the upper window, the smoke in and around the building was so dense that the firemen found great difficulty in working, and it was almost impossible to note the progress of the fire in the interior. It was under cover of this smoke that the fire reached up to the top floor, and to the great surprise of the men, Chief Reilly sent out a fourth alarm. He succeeded in confining the flames in the north end of the building. The total loss will reach $120,000, of which about $95,000 will fall on the tenants.

Tennant & Co., silversmiths, occupied the second floor of the burned portion on the Hudson Street side. Lyon & Hutchen, dealers in produce, occupied the ground floor at Ninth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and J. L. Minger had a portion of the second floor. Hubbell & Catoir, silk manufacturers, occupied the top floor. They had over 100 looms there, and employed 150 persons, fifty of whom were girls.

When the fire started there was a panic among these girls who, seeing the dense clouds of smoke that surrounded the building and came puffing up the stairway from the street, imagined that the entire building was in flames and that they were cut off. They made a dash for the rear windows, and climbed out on the fire escapes, down which they were assisted by Watchman Hennichs, known as "Old Sleuth," and Watchman Thomas Dorrigan. The girls reached a shed attached to the Ninth Avenue side of the building, and descended a ladder to the street in safety.

Some twelve or fifteen girls employed by Tenny & Co., sandy manufacturers, got out on the second story, and, assisted by "Old Sleuth" and Dorrigan, reached the street in the same way as the silk weavers.

The firemen smashed in the windows in Hudson Street, Thirteenth Street, and Ninth Avenue, and flooded each floor with water. The Chief sent men up the stairway of 663 Hudson Street to smash the fireproof doors in the archways of the various floors, so that water was pouring on the fire in half a dozen streams from all four sides.

William McCarthy, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, was battering in the windows on the third floor of 18 Ninth Avenue when the ladder on which he was standing gave way. He fell to the top of a shed, a distance of twenty feet. He was cut over the right eye, and his right wrist was hurt. He was attended by an ambulance from the New-York Hospital, and afterward went home.

Chief Reilly said that the fire was one of the most persistent he had ever fought. It required three hours' hard work to subdue the flames, and up to 11 o'clock engines were still pouring water into the ruined section of the building. The ground floors of 665 and 667 Hudson Street fell into the basement. After helping those in the building to escape, Watchman Hennichs could not be found, but it was not thought that any harm came to him.

The losses in detail, as near as could be estimated last night, were: John J. Tarlton & Co., grocers, $15,000; Lyon & Hutcheon, produce dealers, $15,000; Tennant & Co., silversmiths, $10,000; Hubbel & Catoir, silk manufacturers, $40,000; Walter & Place, paper manufacturers, $5,000; John Meyer, liquors, $500; J. L. Menger, picture frames, $5,000, and the Columbia Bag Company, $1,000; building, $25,000.

Thinks King Is Insane.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court this morning ex-Chief Justice Durfee, appointed by the court guardian of William King, the insane Newport millionaire, presented his report. He had visited Mr. King at Butler Asylum and was satisfied of his insanity. He left the petitioner to present satisfactory proof of his residence and relationship, and of the fitness of George Gordon King to be guardian. He did not advise the dismissal of the petition. He raised a question of sufficiency of the notice served on King.

Tribute to Mr. Martin's Memory.

The Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, met yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions in memory of the late ex-Alderman Joseph Martin, leader of the Seventh Assembly District. It was resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and the committee will meet for that purpose at the Seventh Assembly District headquarters, 94 Second Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Northern Ice Pack Breaking Up.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—The lighthouse keeper at Cape Race reports that a great iceberg has been seen some fifteen miles east of there drifting south. This is the first sign of the breaking up of the heavy ice pack in the north.

GOV. MORTON CALLS PEACE

He Undertakes to Reconcile Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong.

PARTY DISRUPTION IN PROSPECT

A Committee of Leading Republicans Starts for New-York to Use Its Influence with the Mayor.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Republican fight has been shifted from Albany to New-York. The question as to whether the party is to be split wide open will be decided within the next forty-eight hours—how, no one in Albany is prepared to say. Enough is known, however, to understand that Gov. Morton has assumed command of the Republican ship, and that he has selected as pilots Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton and Speaker Hamilton Fish.

Had it not been for the level-headed advice given by Saxton and Fish to the Governor, and by the Governor to Mr. Platt, the Republican Party to-day would have been rent asunder, for Mr. Platt and his friends, unrestrained by such advice, would have entered upon a series of reprisals that would have destroyed party unity and insured Democratic success this Fall and next. Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish, from the first, have been advocating harmony, peace, and unity. Holding the key to the situation, the Governor could well afford to be independent. This combination of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker persuaded Mr. Platt to abandon his policy of retaliation upon Mayor Strong, and to go slow in the matter of future appointments for New-York City.

It is now in the spirit of harmony proceeding to work upon Mayor Strong. A delegation of Republican Senators, whose names are carefully concealed, has been appointed to wait upon the Mayor between now and Monday for the purpose of attempting to persuade him to abandon al further hostile proceedings in the city toward Mr. Platt, because of its effect upon the party next Fall and the year after. This committee proceeded to New-York this afternoon. At first Senator O'Connor was slated to lead them, but eventually the choice was placed upon Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who at the last moment was forced to decline the honor, owing to the sickness of his wife. The Lieutenant Governor drew up a letter of instructions to guide the committee, but eventually withdrew it. The plain duty of the committee, according to the friends of Mr. Platt, is to convince Mayor Strong that further hostility to the State organization, as represented by Mr. Platt, will lead to the disruption of the Republican Party.

Additional seriousness was added to-day to the situation by the discovery that a bolt had occurred among the eleven Republicans who had signed the petition Tuesday advocating the support of Republican legislation in favor of Mayor Strong. They had a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that another petition to the people should be forthwith issued. A petition, drafted by Harvey Andrews and Judson Lawson, both of New-York, was accordingly prepared. It called upon Mayor Strong to remove forthwith the two Republican Police Commissioners, Michael Kerwin and Charles H. Murray.

This petition, in the matter of influence, was a lamentable failure. It obtained the names of only four members of Assembly, Messrs. Andrews, Bold, Lawson, and Reinhard, all of New-York. The other seven members of the original declaration in favor of Mayor Strong refused to sign their names to this petition. Most of them were highly indignant that a further effort should be made to disrupt the Republican Party, after peace had been assured. Information drifted about Albany to the effect that a great effort would be made between now and Monday to bring together Mayor Strong and all the conflicting interests of the party.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett, the new leader of the forces allied together to defeat Mr. Platt, was complimented to-day by having the Senate take a ten-minute recess, to enable him to renew old associations. Fassett had had an hour's talk with Gov. Morton before going up stairs. After the recess that was taken in his honor, he was locked in the Lieutenant Governor's private room with Mr. Saxton and Speaker Fish for an hour. He then repaired down stairs to see the Governor. By a singular coincidence the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker Fish drifted in at about the same hour. Each had a long talk with Gov. Morton. Mr. Fassett went to Elmira this afternoon, and Lieut. Gov. Saxton to his home in Clyde. Speaker Fish will remain in Albany.

According to those best acquainted with the inside information of the Republican Party at this time, a diplomatic Republican will be dispatched to New-York to-morrow or Saturday in order to discuss future New-York City appointments dispassionately with Mayor Strong. All the Republicans who by intelligence can form judgment and influence a "pull" unhestitatingly concede that the fate of the Republican Party in this State and Nation for the next five years will be decided in New-York City within the next forty-eight hours. While no retaliation is contemplated against Mayor Strong, it is well known that every one who signed the retaliation circular will have the mortification of seeing killed every bill in which he is interested, for the Republicans who believe in Mr. Platt have passed the word to kill all New-York City legislation that is not indorsed by them.

PLATT MEN TALKING PEACE.

Mr. Van Cott Says There Is No Intention of a War Against the Mayor.

The Platt people are now talking about peace and harmony between the Mayor and his friends and Mr. Platt and his friends. As the Platt people have been doing all the warlike talking, and the Mayor and his friends have been saying nothing, the change of tone is interesting. Ex-Postmaster Van Cott, who went to Albany Tuesday with ex-Senator Platt, and who was present at one of his talks with Gov. Morton, said yesterday:

"I accompanied Mr. Platt to Albany, and was present at a conference with Gov. Morton. I can tell you with certainty that the threatened trouble in the Republican Party will be avoided and the breach healed. I know that Gov. Morton is most anxious to bring us all together, and that was the trend of his advice. I know also that Mr. Platt is for peace, and that there is nothing in the talk about his inaugurating a war against Mayor Strong in the Legislature.

"This is not from any weakness of Mr. Platt in the Legislature, because as a matter of fact a big majority of both houses

are most friendly to him. There need be no doubt in any one's mind as to that fact. But Mr. Platt is just as anxious as any of us that peace and harmony shall prevail in the party. Mind you, I am speaking from my own knowledge of men and affairs, and not as an authorized agent.

"Negotiations are already on foot looking to a reconciliation, and it is bound to succeed. Just how it will be brought about isn't of great importance.

"Perhaps the Governor will give another little dinner, and perhaps it will be done in a more roundabout way, but the main fact is that it will be done, and that matters are even now shaping themselves in the right direction.

"About the details of local patronage I prefer to say nothing.

"Certainly no good Republican would have anything to say personally against Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield. He is a thorough Republican."

Mr. Van Cott was asked what action would be taken in the Legislature on the Police Reorganization bills and the Police Magistrates' bill.

"Those matters," he said, "are not yet decided upon, and I have no idea in what form they will be passed. But just wait and see if they are not passed in a form satisfactory to all good Republicans. There is going to be no factional fight in the Republican Party. We are all going to get together."

Shrewd politicians are wondering just what is behind all this peace talk. Fighting from behind store fences is popular with some kinds of politicians. They object to the open.

Senators Lexow and O'Connor came down from Albany last night. They went to a theatre, but it is proable that Mr. Platt sent for them for further consultation on the situation to-day. Mr. Platt himself declined to say anything for publication last night.

SOCIAL SEASON AT THE WHITE HOUSE ENDS

An Unusually Large Throng at the Last Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The official social season at the White House closed this evening with a large public reception. The mild weather and the large number of visitors in the city atending the various conventions combined to make it unusually large and interesting.

As early as 6:30 o'clock the people began to gather outside the Executive Mansion, and when the doors opened at 9 o'clock, a crowd four deep and reaching a block beyond the house, was in line.

The decorations were on the same elaborate scale that has characterized the receptions all this Winter.

The President, Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet received the guest. Behind the line were Mrs. Stickney of New-York, Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Daniels, wife of Representative Daniels of Buffalo; Miss Helen Benedict of New-York; Mrs. Gray, the Misses Gray, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Thurber, Miss Kenny, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Outhwaite, and Miss Connie Blackburn.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of pink uncut velvet, trimmed with point d'Alençon. In her hair were two strands of diamonds. She wore also a necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Gresham wore blue satin and pearls. Mrs. Carlisle, rainbow brocade; Mrs. Lamont, rose pink satin; Miss Herbert, green satin; Mrs. Olney, gray brocade, and Miss Morton, mauve silk.

A very large number of army and navy officers in full uniform were present. Among those who shook hands with President and Mrs. Cleveland were a number of school children and a bonny lad of a dozen years in full Highland costume.

The number of people outside at 10 o'clock was so great that those within were passed down the line in double quick time. "Home, Sweet Home," from the Marine Band at 11 o'clock, announced that the reception was over. President and Mrs. Cleveland chatted a few minutes with the party in the Blue Room, and then the guests withdrew.

FUNERAL OF GENTRY'S VICTIM

Services Held in the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope.

Funeral services over the body of Madge Yorke, the actress who was shot in Philadelphia by J. B. Gentry, were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street. The casket as it was carried into the church was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Drysdale, the girl's parents, and her two brothers, Robert and Thomas.

There were several large floral pieces. A large pillar with "Our Madge" in immortelles was sent by "The Girl I Left Behind Me" company. Relatives in Montreal sent a beautiful floral cross.

The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, who alluded to the shooting by a "desperate victim of passion." He spoke in sympathy to the family.

Edward Cary of Brooklyn was the organist and played Chopin's "Funeral March" at the beginning of the services and Mendelssohn's "Funeral March" at the close. A quartet sang the hymn "Abide With Me," and Miss Lucy Presley sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

At the conclusion of the services a young woman fell in a swoon. She was taken to a pew and afterward assisted home.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Friends of Gentry to-day retained an attorney to defend the actor against the murder charge to which he will have to answer. Although Gentry's condition is still too serious to permit of his being taken from the hospital, the Coroner will hold the inquest to-morrow without his presence.

Director of Public Safety Bietler stated this afternoon that he has in his possession five letters that were taken from Gentry after his arrival at the German Hospital early yesterday morning. The director refused to divulge the contents, but admitted that they would be of service to the District Attorney in prosecuting the case.

TO INVESTIGATE MR. BRUSH'S STATEMENT

Hints at Corruption in South Orange Will Be Probed.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—In regard to the statement made by Township Committeeman Clinton E. Brush, at the meeting of the committee last night, that he had heard that the sum of $1,500 had been used to buy three votes for the obtaining of a street-railway franchise on Springfield Avenue, a resolution was introduced at the meeting to-night which calls for a rigid investigation of Mr. Brush's remarks. Chairman Foyle appointed Mr. Brush, William Becker, and himself to sit as such committee.

Mr. Brush said he only repeated what he heard, and did not accuse any member of the committee of bribery.

Col. E. W. Hine and Halsey M. Barrett, as representatives of the applying railway companies, testified that their companies knew nothing of the $1,500 to which Mr. Brush alluded.

Steamer Hassler to be Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The United States coast survey steamer Hassler, which went out of commission last Summer after a service of twenty-two years, is to be sold at public auction soon, orders having been received from Washington. The Hassler, in its first voyage around the Horn, carried the scientist party of which the late Prof. Agassiz was the head.

REPUBLICANS HAD NO ROW

Disturbing Questions Not Brought Before the County Committee.

NO EFFORT TO INDORSE THE MAYOR

Mr. Lauterbach Announced the Committees — Brookfield Faction Got the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

There was no outbreak between the Platt and anti-Platt forces in the Republican County Committee at its meeting, in the small hall of the Lyceum Opera House, in East Thirty-fourth Street, last night. All was as calm as though no fierce political family quarrel was in progress.

One or two of the Brookfield men had thought of introducing a resolution indorsing the appointments of Mayor Strong, but they were advised not to do it. Certain Platt men had determined that they would make the point that, as Mayor Strong had declared that his administration was nonpartisan, such a resolution was out of place in an organization that was purely political and partisan.

There were some absentees from the meeting, and perhaps the fear that the warfare might be renewed at the gathering kept some of them away, so that they wouldn't get on the record.

Whether the peace at last night's meeting has any relation to the stories that an effort is being made to patch up party differences is a question. Edward Lauterbach presided, and Secretary Bidwell read the minutes of the last two meetings. Chairman A. R. Page of the committee appointed to audit the accounts of Treasurer H. L. Einstein of last year's committee reported that the committee had found these accounts correct. George W. Stephens offered and amendment to the constitution reducing the number of delegates to assembly district conventions, and it was laid over for a month, under the rules.

Mr. Lauterbach then said that he would announce the standing committees for the year. By way of a preface, he said that his effort had been to retain upon the list as many of last year's committeemen as possible.

"In some cases, however," said he, "this has not been possible for the reason that some of the gentlemen are now disqualified, fortunately for themselves, by appointment to office. [Mr. Brookfield is one, although Mr. Lauterbach didn't mention his name.] I am sorry that more have not been disqualified for the same reason. But I have hopes; and so the places of those who have been thus disqualified have been filled by those who have been less fortunate in the matter of appointments."

Mr. Lauterbach then read the following list of committeemen:

Committee on Appeals—Charles B. Page, Nineteenth Assembly District, Chairman; Otto A. Rosalsky, Third; John J. Collins, Fourth; Jacob Katzenstein, Sixth; Lucas L. Van Allen, Eighth; Hamilton Williams, Ninth; George M. Hoss, Tenth; S. V. R. Cruger, Fourteenth; A. P. Windulph, Fifteenth; Williams J. Matthews, Seventeenth; Isaac Newman, Twenty-fifth; Charles E. Lewis, Twenty-sixth; George Moore Smith, Twenty-seventh.

Committee on Finance—Henry L. Einstein, Twenty-first Assembly District, Chairman; M. J. McCann, Twentieth; James J. Duff, Thirteenth; John R. Van Wormer, Nineteenth; Thomas F. Wentworth, Twenty-first; Edward S. Clinch, Twenty-seventh, and William E. Andrews, Twenty-ninth.

Committee on Abuses and Grievances—Ernest Hall, Twenty-ninth Assembly District, Chairman; John Sabine Smith, Eleventh; William Henkel, Twelfth; Philip E. Smith, Fourteenth; Thomas Humphreys, Eighteenth; John Tinsley, Twentieth, and Archibald S. Van Orden, Thirtieth.

Committee on Organization—James M. Doremus, Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Chairman; Jacob M. Patterson, Seventh; Cornelius Van Cott, Eighth; George B. Deane, Ninth; Frederick S. Gibbs, Thirteenth; Charles A. Flammer, Seventeenth; George W. Vanmaker, Eighteenth; John Reisenweber, Nineteenth; Samuel Thomas, Twenty-first; Frank Brainerd, Twenty-third; Henry C. Adee, Twenty-second; Julius M. Mayer, Twenty-eighth, and Charles A. Berrian, Thirtieth.

Committee on Election Officers—Abraham Gruber, Twenty-third Assembly District, Chairman; Martin H. Healey, First; John Simpson, Fifth; Charles H. Jeroloman, Sixth; Charles Schwick, Seventh; Franklin B. Miller, Ninth; Frank J. Drummond, Tenth; Jastro Alexander, Twentieth; Anson G. McCook, Twenty-first; Frank Gunner, Twenty-fourth; E. J. Palmer, Twenty-fifth; Alfred R. Page, Twenty-eighth; Joseph J. Schmidt, Twenty-ninth.

Committee on Public Meetings—George W. Stephens, Thirtieth Assembly District, Chairman; William H. Kilboy, Second; James T. Riley, Fifteenth; E. F. Kroyer, Twenty-fourth; Gustav Scholer, Eighteenth.

Committee on Naturalization—Robert A. Greacen, Fifteenth Assembly District, Chairman; Joseph Galeo, Third; Francis Snyder, Sixth; Smith Pine, Sixteenth; Charles F. Binder, Nineteenth.

Committee on Printing—Henry C. Botty, Seventh Assembly District, Chairman; William F. Searing, Tenth; Alfred G. Nason, Twentieth.

The Brookfield people got the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee probably because they are the heaviest contributors. The Committee on Organization, which is regarded as most important, is made up of a majority of hide-bound Platt men, and if there ever had been a purpose to appoint a majority of anti-Platt men on this committee by way of conciliation, it was not carried out.

Cornelius N. Bliss was on the original list as read by Mr. Lauterbach as a member of the Committee on Finance. He was not present at the meeting, but one of his friends announced that Mr. Bliss would not have time to act on any committee this year, which was regarded as significant, for Mr. Bliss is an out-and-out anti-Platt man. M. J. McCann was put on the committee in his place. Then the committee adjourned without a row.

IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Dinner Given by the Passaic Club Last Night.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 21.—The one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated to-night by the Passaic Club. One hundred and thirty members sat down to a dinner. Toastmaster W. L. Clark, President of the club, introduced ex-Senator John W. Griggs of Paterson. Mr. Clark dwelt on the athletic and social functions of the club, and by way of political allusion said that he hoped to see Mr. Griggs elected to the Governor's chair. The statement was loudly applauded.

Mr. Griggs spoke for nearly an hour. William Nelson responded to the toast "Old Acquackanock" of Revolutionary fame. Ex-Mayor Brown spoke on "Our City." The toast "Our Country" was responded to by ex-Councilman George F. Swain, "The Press" by D. W. Mahoney, and "The Ladies" by Arthur F. Rice.

The Dinner Committee consisted of Messrs. Ashby, Ackerson, Anderson, Burns, Clark, Caverly, Guthrie, Hartt, Hutchinson, Hale, Herrick, Kenasten, Kimball, King, Parker, Pope, and Sengstack.

Smoked Near Gunpowder.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 21.—While preparing to retire last night, Frank Pfeffer, nineteen years old, dropped a spark from his pipe into a sack containing gunpowder. The house was almost blown to pieces. The roof was raised, and the front and side of the building were forced out. The young man was horribly burned from feet to head, but was saved by his parents. A brother who slept in the same room was blown from his bed against the wall, and seriously injured.

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THEY DANCED FOR CHARITY

BALL AT STAPLETON, S. I., FOR THE S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY.

Large Attendance at the Rooms of the German Club of Fashionable Folk—Floral Decorations.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 21.—For the twentieth time the society people of Staten Island assembled at the rooms of the German Club at this place to-night to dance for charity.

The ocacsion was the annual ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and the attendance was larger than for several years past. Fully five hundred persons were present, among whom were many of the leaders in fashionable circles here.

The hall, which has just been redecorated, was not draped as in former years, and the decorations were entirely of foliage and flowering plants. The front of the stage was massed with palms and flowers, and behind this screne was Giesemann's orchestra, which rendered music for dancing and promenading.

The ball opened at 10 o'clock with a waltz, the usual quadrille being omitted. Supper was served by Steinbach at 1 o'clock.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. MacFarland, Gov. and Mrs. G. D. S. Trask of Sailors' Sung Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Conyingham, Miss Conyingham, Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Bayne, Capt. W. S. Schley, United States Navy, and Mrs. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Twining, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Mosle, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard Siedenburg, and the Misses Siedenburg, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Walser, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bleecker, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Waterworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Faber, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Aquilla Rich, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw and Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Zentgraf, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Janssen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Von Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. Seton Rich, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. E. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Shipley Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. William Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Harding, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schnakenberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Camacho, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Parmele, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wemple, Dr. and Mrs. C. Wilmot Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Eddy and Miss Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Rhodewald, Mr. and Mrs. Anson L. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kolff, Mrs. Arthur Sloan and the Misses Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. De Frees Critten, Dr. and Mrs. Jefferson Scales, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Rainhard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weidenfeld, Mrs. Emma Schering, Mr. and Mrs. Spire Pitou, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. Wethered B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gwathmey, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Boody.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pinney, Mrs. P. V. Caesar and the Misses Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Morton W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dane E. Rainhard, Mrs. J. C. Eccleston and Miss Eccleston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Flash, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Congdon, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bourne, Miss Millington, Miss Beverly Robinson, the Misses Vyse, Miss Bourne, the Misses Obertuffer, Miss Boyd, Miss Estelle Flash, Miss Effie MacFarland, Miss Bagley, Miss Amy Bonner, Miss Thorne, Miss Underhill, Miss Helen Neilsen, the Misses Trask, the Misses Dumbell, Miss Heineken, Miss Jessie McNamee, the Misses Hallet, Miss Little, Messrs. Carlile Boyd, Reginald Bonner, E. N. Nichols, Redmond Conyngham, Frederick Wonhan, Frank Wiman, A. J. Macdonald, and F. G. Janssen.

The Managing Committee consisted of De Witt Stafford, Reinhard Siedenburg, Louis Benziger, H. E. Alexander, and Joseph B. Bourne. Eugene H. Outerbridge was Chairman of the Reception Committee and Charles Barton of the Floor Committee.

MUST APOLOGISE TO THE EXCHANGE

Joke of a St. Louis Merchant That Will Result in His Humiliation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Employes of the Merchants' Exchange were required to appear in uniform to-day. Some practical jokers prepared a fool's cap with flowing streamers and queer inscriptions for President Thomas Booth's head. The dignified official was called into the grain pit at noon, and Trader Alexander Smith decorated him.

Shouts of laughter and cries of "Shame!" were evenly divided. President Booth was furiously angry and would not listen to Mr. Smith's explanation. Business was almost suspended, and a special meeting of the Directors was held. Mr. Smith was required to make a public apology to Mr. Booth as President and the Exchange as a body Saturday next at noon from the rostrum, which he agreed to do.

Mr. Smith is ex-President of the Exchange, and was recently defeated for reelection.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Boston, Feb. 21.—The House has agreed to the resolution for submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial elections, by a vote of 163 yeas to 57 nays. The measure must pass the next Legislature also before being submitted to the people.

Boston, Feb. 21.—The Committee of Arrangements on the "America" testimonial has decided that the Celebration in honor of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of the national hymn, shall be given at Music Hall in this city on the afternoon and evening of April 3.

Halifax, Feb. 21.—The report that H. M. S. Crescent is to succeed the Blake as flagship for the North Atlantic squadron is confirmed by dock-yard officials here. The Crescent will probably relieve the Blake at Bermuda about the middle of April.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 21.—A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was stopped near Vigo, twelve miles east of Chillicothe, by three masked men armed with shotguns, and the trainmen were robbed of all their valuables.

THE WORK OF CORRECTION

Women Should Co-operate with Men in Its Prosecution.

PAPERS AT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Interesting Discussions of Themes That Have a Burning Interest for the Progressive Woman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The attendance this morning at the session of the Women's National Council was unusually small, so far as members of women's organizations were concerned, but the gallery was well filled with spectators, almost entirely of the gentler sex.

The first paper read was that of Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer, wife of Dr. William H. Palmer of Providence, R. I. "The Need of Co-operation of Men and Women in All Correction Work" was the subject. There were evils in our public school system, she said, which call for correction, such as the selection of teachers through political favoritism, the methods of teaching, the physical effects of school-house conditions. These would be remedied in most cases, Mrs. Palmer maintained, if women of the right sort were associated with men in the management of our public schools, and if we had women as truant officers our compulsory education laws woud be enforced.

Correctional work was required in the management of penal institutions. There should be women physicians in asylums for insane women, and especially should women physicians be employed for the medical examination and treatment of girls in reform schools. Masculine and feminine traits should also, she said, be united in charitable works, and she also maintained that the prevailing standards of temperance and charity would never be raised but by the free and combined intelligence of men and women.

The discussion of the topic was participated in by Fannie Barrier Williams, a prominent colored woman of Chicago, who said she was suffering from great emotion because of the death of Frederick Douglass she could hardly speak; by Mrs. H. Solomon of Chicago, who read the paper prepared by Henrietta G. Frank of Illinois, and by Mrs. E. B. Wells of Utah, who read the paper prepared by Mrs. Zina D. H. Young of Salt Lake City. In all these papers the ground was taken that men and women should work together in all correctional work, and this sentiment met with hearty applause whenever it was mentioned.

Some of the papers, while agreeing with the sentiment that met with approbation, held that in some branches of correctional work women were better fitted than men.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson of Massachusetts, read a paper on woman's work in managing public institutions, of which she was well qualified to speak through her position as matron in a woman's reformatory. She told of the happiness given female prisoners by the receipt of flowers, and of many touching little incidents in connection with their distribution. Domestic animals had also a soothing effect on women convicts, Mrs. Johnson said, and she received applause at the conclusion of a story about one of them who, from being almost unmanageable, had come to learn gentleness through the care of a thoroughbred horse.

The programme for this evening's session of the National Council of Women was, as usual, divided into two parts, the National Woman's Relief Society, composed of Mormon women, having the platform the earlier part of the evening. Dr. Jones of Utah opened the session with prayer, after the Mormon method. He was followed by the reading of papers as follows: "Heredity and Progressionism," by Mrs. Dr. Ellis R. Shipp of Utah; "The Sixth Sense," by Sarah M. Kimball of Utah; "Forty Years in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake," by Mrs. Emeline B. Wells of Utah.

A discussion on industrial schools for girls was then entered on, and Mrs. Bliss of Michigan gave some interesting information as to the girl's reformatory at Adrian, Mich. The presentation of a paper by Margaret Ray Wickens of Kansas, entitled, "The New Thought, the True Thought of Philanthropy," ended the session.

The Daughters of the American Revolution elected a new President General at their congress to-day, in place of Mrs. Letitia Stevenson, the wife of the Vice President, who is ineligible under the constitution of the order to serve another term. Mrs. John W. Foster of Indiana, wife of Mr. Harrison's ex-Secretary of State, was chosen for the office after some very lively scenes. The other candidates were Mrs. Julia Hogg of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of New-York; Mrs. Pryor, however, withdrew in favor of Mrs. Foster, who was elected by nearly a two-thirds vote. Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson was elected Vice President General by acclamation after several ladies had been nominated for the office and had declined.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION OF THE CRUISERS

Grave Allegations Made by a San Francisco Newspaper.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The Bulletin this evening prints a long article, in which it states that not only have errors and bad workmanship resulted from repairs to the cruiser Boston and the gunboat Bennington, but that rumors are afloat concerning the condition of the Philadelphia, Yorktown, and Olympia. The Philadelphia, it goes on to say, lies in Honolulu Harbor, disabled in her starboard engine and with her port engine badly strained. The Yorktown's boiler tubes are giving considerable trouble, and it is greatly in need of repairs. Several errors, it is alleged, have been discovered in the Boston's construction.

"The Government has been jobbed by poor material and poor workmanship," said an official. "An investigation of the Mare Island Navy Yard has been ordered at Washington. It is believed that poor material has been furnished and that contractors have been systematically getting the best of the department."

A Sequel to the Elbe Disaster.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 21.—A peculiarly sad sequel to the Elbe disaster and the death by drowning of Fannie Drucher, whose sister lives in this city, came in the form of a letter from the father of the girl, who lives in the interior of Hungary. The letter asks if Fannie arrived safely and why no word had been sent to that effect. The elder Drucher had not heard a word of the terrible disaster.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 21.—The main building of Allen University, a school for colored pupils, burned this morning; loss, $5,000; fully insured.

Halifax, Novia Scotia, Feb. 21.—The horse car stables of the Nova Scotia Power Company with sixteen cars burned; loss, $30,000; fully insured.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 21.—The barns of the electric street car company, with five motor cars and several trailers, burned; loss, $25,000.

Rockwood, Mich., Feb. 21.—Nearly the entire business portion of the city burned; loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

Franklin, Mass., Feb. 21.—The town hall at Wrentham burned this morning; loss, $10,000.

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Lee C. Adams's grist mill at Union, burned; loss, $5,000.

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FUNERAL OF LIEUT. F. P. PECK

Military Honors at Governors Island—The Body Taken to Watertown, N. Y., for Interment.

The funeral of First Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, United States Ordnance Corps, who was killed at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds by the bursting of a Hotchkiss rapid-firing gun on Tuesday, was held on Governors Island yesterday afternoon.

The coffin, preceded by the post band and followed by a platoon from the Thirteenth Infantry in charge of Lieut. M. B. Saffold, started from the mortuary chapel at 4 o'clock and proceeded to the little church on the east side of the island, where the bereaved mother and almost the entire staff of the post awaited it. The cortège moved slowly toward the quaint little chapel to the strains of the "Dead March."

The Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Chaplain of the post, read the Episcopal service over the dead soldier, and the choir sang the Lord's Prayer. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cortège, preceded by Dr. Goodwin and followed by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his staff in full military uniform, and perhaps 300 persons who had known Lieut. Peck, started for the steamboat wharf. "Taps" were sounded as the procession marched toward the dock. The pall bearers were Lieuts. Rafferty, Hannon, and Stevens of the First Artillery, Lieuts. Wheeler and Ruggles of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Russell of the Third Artillery.

At the dock the Chaplain said prayer, and, as the bugle sounded, the coffin was placed on board the tug Ordnance.

The Ordnance proceeded to the foot of West Forty-second Street, from which point the body was taken to the Grand Central Station and sent to Watertown, N. Y., where the interment will take place to-day.

Major Phipps, President of the Trial Board, is making a thorough investigation of the accident that resulted in Lieut. Peck's death. When the inquiry is concluded a report will at once be made to the proper authorities at Washington.

Inquiry into the Gun Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Gen. Flagler, the Army Chief of Ordnance, has received a report from the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds in relation to the killing of Lieut. Peck by a gun explosion.

The report, which gives in technical detail the conditions of the trial, does not clear the mystery of the circumstance. The ordnance officers are at a loss to understand why the gun should have burst. The powder pressure was not excessive and the powder was of a well-established and reliable quality. The gun was one that had been used in previous tests, and of a type regarded as a standard by the experts.

A further inquiry will be made into the condition of the gun, and within two or three days it will be known whether there were any defects in the construction of the material used at the time of the accident.

NEW-YORK STATE Y. M. C. A. IN CONVENTION

The Delegates Welcomed to Syracuse by Mayor Amos and Others.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The opening session of the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of New-York was held here to-day with a large attendance of young men. The morning and afternoon were devoted to what was termed "a quiet day," services being conducted by Secretary J. M. Mott at the Reformed Church.

The local Ladies' Auxiliary gave a banquet to the delegates in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium this afternoon, covers being laid for 500. The addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Amos, the Rev. E. M. Packard, and Principal W. K. Wickes.

The convention met this evening in the First Baptist Church, where the three days' session will be held, with an address by the Rev. Dr. Maltby D. Babcock of Baltimore, a former Syracusan. Dr. L. C. Warner of New-York gave the report of the State Executive Committee.

Another Rich Hermit.

CENTRE, Mo., Feb. 21.—The estate of Patrick Wolf, who died at Noona, is in the hands of the Public Administrator. An inventory shows $35,000 cash and deeds for 720 acres of land. Wolf lived alone in a hut, and his household effects were appraised at $8. Relatives are beginning to appear. Two sisters, one in Kansas City, and one in New-York, have been heard from. Wolf was thought to be a pauper. The whole estate is worth $80,000.

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SEVENTH REGIMENT REVIEWED

Major Strong Absent, Col. Appleton Was in Charge and Gave Out the Long-Service Medals.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, turned out in full force last night at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, for review by Mayor Strong. Unfortunately, however, the Mayor was confined to his home by illness, and in his absence Col. Daniel Appleton took the review. Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith was in command of the regiment.

Among those on the reviewing stand were Col. Fred D. Grant and Miss Grant, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, and Gen. Emmons Clark.

After some preliminary evolutions, the first important movement was the regimental formation in line of masses and the review. The regiment next paraded under the command of Col Appleton, and, being formed in hollow square, those who were entitled to long-service decorations were called forward and received their decorations at the hand of the Colonel.

After the presentations, the regiment went through a short drill, which was executed with the precision of machinery.

The armory was crowded with visitors, and as soon as the drill was concluded and the men were dismissed, each member of the regiment was immediately surrounded by three or four ladies of his acquaintance, who were led by him in triumph through the various beautifully-kept rooms of the armory. It was quite a late hour when the last visitor departed, and the armory settled down to its normal state.

There were 146 recipients of long-service decorations. They were graded into four classes—Class 1, 25 years; Class 2, 20 years, Class 3, 15 years, and Class 4, 10 years. Those in Class 1 (25 years and over) were Color Bearer Peter D. Braisted, Jr., 49 years; Major William Kipp, 37 years; Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard, 34 years; Major James C. Abrams, 34 years; Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, Privates Whitman, Lent, and George W. Lewis, 33 years; Musician John W. Peck, 32 years; Private Sylvester L. Ward, 31 years; Quartermaster Sergt. George Gregory and Private William M. Morgan, 30 years; First Lieut. John B. Holland, 29 years; Capt. George B. Rhoades, 28 years; First Lieut. John W. McDougall and Capt. Daniel A. Nesbitt, 27 years; First Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, Musician Jacob W. McKeever, and George W. Smith, 26 years; Drum Major John M. Smith, 43 years; Musicians Edward Whiteside and James Campbell and Private Harrison G. McFaddin, 25 years.

In Class 2 there were 22 men; in Class 3, 26, and in Class 4, 78. Color Bearer Braisted, the oldest man in service in the regiment, was present in the armory, but was not on the floor, as he has been very unwell and was afraid to risk any exposure.

The officers of the regiment later in the evening adjourned to the Buckingham Hotel, where they partook of a light repast.

CRAFT NOT YET IN PORT

No News from Barge No. 58 or Pilot Boat Warren.

There is yet no news from the Standard Oil Company barge No. 58, which was lost by her towing steamship, Manerich, off Absecom nearly three weeks ago. Nor has anything been heard from the pilot boat George H. Warren, which is now out twenty-one days. The stanch little craft was sighted two days after she left port, and has not been heard from since.

There are several other craft that should have appeared, among them the British ship Bidston Hill, from Hongkong Sept. 3. The Bendaria, from Asiatic ports, is also overdue.

At the Fulton Market it was said yesterday that the two-masted schooner Commodore, which reached port during the day, was the last of the fleet of fishing vessels that had been exposed to the storm, and that, with her arrival, all of the fleet was accounted for.

The loss of the ferry boat Idaho, which left this port Feb. 13, in tow of the tug Luckenbach, bound for Jacksonville, Fla., was chronicled in The New-York Times yesterday. A dispatch from Jacksonville, received last night, states that Archer Hermen, President of the Jacksonville Ferry Company, has purchased here the ferry boat Arizona, to replace the lost craft, and that the Arizona will leave New-York for Jacksonville in tow within the next ten days.

The lost Idaho was insured for $17,000. It is said that the purchasers paid $20,000 for the boat.

NEW-YORK POSTMASTERS APPOINTED

The President Names Men to Fill Offices Up the State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day nominated Postmasters for New-York offices as follows: Richard Gleeson, Antwerp; James S. Kissane, Chateaugay; John C. Marlette, Fultonville; Harvey Ross, Gloversville; John H. Mealy, Greenwich; Frank Johnson, Havana; Albert Dornfeld, North Tonawanda; Frank Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie; William W. Collins, Whitney Point; Wilbur P. Burland, Richfield Springs; Fanny P. Bisgood, Sag Harbor, and John Peel, Jr., Livonia Station. John Farley was nominated for Postmaster at Seymour, Conn.

When the attention of Senator Hill was directed to this list, he said he knew only two or three of the persons named, and had no doubt that the majority were opponents of the State Democratic organization. Harvey Ross of Gloversville is known here to be an out-and-out anti-snapper, while Frank Johnson of Havana and Frank Hasbrouck of Poughkeepsie are regarded as "Hill" Democrats.

It is not likely that opposition will be made by the New-York Senators to any of these nominations.

CAME FROM MISSOURI FOR "GREEN GOODS"

Bullock and Stevens Excited a Policeman's Suspicions.

Two residents of Missouri spent last night in a prison cell in Brooklyn. They had traveled a long distance to give up good United States money for "green goods," but the police interfered.

They were John Bullock of Ash, Monroe County, and Frank M. Stevens of Evansville, Monroe County, Mo. They had an appointment to meet George Watson, thirty-five years old, of 196 Ninth Avenue, this city, at Dover, N. J., yesterday.

Watson took them to Brooklyn. They were to get $4,000 worth of the green goods for $1,000. They excited the suspicion of a Brooklyn policeman, and he arrested them at Union Avenue and Jackson Street.

It was the old story. The green goods were supposed to be in a tin box, but in the tin box which was captured were a brick, some sawdust, and paper.

Mr. Bullock had a revolver. The trio will be arraigned before Justice Watson to-day.

The Brash Councilman's Mistake.

From The Portland Oregonian.

An Albany (Ore.) Councilman talked rather loudly on the street a few days ago about the Senatorial dead-lock, and said that if he was a member of the Legislature a Senator would be elected, or he would know the reason why. That night he attended a Council meeting, and, when it adjourned, there was a dead-lock on the election of a night watchman.

PUT IN PLAIN ENGLISH

An Authority on the Weather Contributes to the General Fund of Knowledge.

The most famous American authority on the weather recently said: "The fatality (after the grip) is most marked when the humidity is at its maximum and there is a sudden fall of temperature." That means in plain English that consequences of grip are most deadly when dampness is followed by sudden cold. How often such a condition of weather has prevailed this Winter is shown by the official statistics of grip.

Prudent people know how to strengthen themselves after the grip. They will observe the usual precaution necessary in our fickle Winter, and they will promptly correct any bodily ailment, no matter how small it

HARVARD CLUB'S DINNER

Twenty-ninth Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

FOOTBALL THE TOPIC OF THE EVENING

Speeches by N. S. Smith, Martin Brimmer, Bishop Lawrence, Prof. Sumichrast, W. B. Hornblower, and Others.

Fair Harvard! thy sons to thy Jubilee throng,
And with blessings surrender the o'er
By these festival rites from the age that is past,
To the age that is waiting before.
O relic and type of our ancestor's worth,
That has long kept their memory warm!
First flower of thy wilderness! Star of their night,
Calm rising through change and through storm.

More than 200 alumni and their friends sang the above verse and three others of the famous tribute to Alma Mater at the twenty-ninth annual dinner at Delmonico's last night of the Harvard Club of New-York City.

The gathering was memorable because of the large attendance, the unalloyed enthusiasm of all, from the graduate of fifty years ago to the young men of to-day, and the prominence given in the addresses to the subject of football.

The banqueting hall was decorated with crimson streamers. Over the Chairman's seat was the club banner, the gift of Mrs. C. C. Beaman. The musicians were relegated to a corner of the dining room, and the music gallery was jalousied in crimson gauze, and tenanted by a bevy of women, among whom were Miss King, daughter of Edward King; Miss Kinnicut, the wife of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Smith, and Mrs. H. Le Roy Edgar. From the gallery depended a vast crimson banner inscribed "Harvard."

Chairman Edward King, President of the club, was flanked on the dais by Martin Brimmer, Chairman of Harvard Corporation; W. B. Hornblower, Prof. Sumichrast, George L. Rives, Austen G. Fox, Henry E. Howland, Bishop William Lawrence, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Charles B. McMichael, and Lloyd McKim Garrison.

Of the alumni and their friends were Frank Russak, Barney Sachs, M. P. Slade, J. H. Adams, J. O. Hoyt, F. G. Gorham, John Greenough, T. Frank Brownell, W. L. Parker, W. H. Page, Jr., F. E. Jennison, David Ives Mackie, Herbert Green, S. Dana Kittredge, S. V. R. Townsend, John S. White, J. H. Cole, Samuel L. Parrish, Arthur H. Cutler, C. H. Wight, Clement Cleveland, George Hill, William T. Bull, Nathaniel S. Smith, Evert Jansen Wendell, R. S. Minturn, L. E. Sexton, W. K. Draper, Theodore Dunham, A. L. Fiske, E. K. Dunham, Charles V. Mapes, E. L. Parris, Frederic Cromwell, Charles S. Fairchild, Gordon Wendell, Louis B. McCagg, G. H. Ledlie, C. Dunham, Samuel E. Winslow, Chauncey G. Parker, Charles A. Nelson, Audley Haslet, Horace Graves, Horace J. Hayden, John G. Curtis, J. Hampden Robb, George S. Greene, Jr., Edward Wetmore.

John H. Sedgwick, G. H. Gray, G. L. Mason, J. D. Fessenden, W. M. Grinnell, Graham Bacon, T. T. Hallett, C. F. McKim, Charles H. Russell, Paul Dana, H. B. Richardson, A. G. Hodges, Wendell Goodwin, H. S. Van Duzer, Marshall P. Clyde, James Loeb, W. M. Van Heusen, W. H. Rand, Walter Abbott, Graham H. Brewer, Royal P. Carroll, Winthrop Chandler, Amos T. French, Robert Bacon, James A. Wright, P. T. Barlow, Walter Trimble, Stewart Shillito, George R. Sheldon., George Blagden, Jr., Arthur Amory, Jr., O. B. Roberts, Gardiner Perry, Asa E. Pervere, Samuel H. Watts, William H. Cary, J. T. Kilbreth, Jr., P. Clagstone, J. H. Hall, Arthur Sweeney, E. Livingston, W. C. Nichols, H. C. Smith, R. C. King, J. G. K. Lee, W. K. Post, J. P. Dennison, R. L. MacDuffie, P. D. Trafford, James H. Proctor, Robert W. Bush, Irving Ruland, Paul Van Derzee, Walter Naumberg, John O. Powers, B. G. Gunther, Lewis E. Shipman, Dexter Blagden, Robert Emmett, N. T. Robb.

Collector James T. Kilbreth, A. C. Thayer, A. C. Rounds, C. M. Field, W. H. P. Oliver, Clarence R. Dean, E. W. Morse, E. C. Moore, T. M. Stein, Lewis Scheuer, H. S. Gans, William Littauer, E. P. Mills, John B. Walker, Theodore L. Frothingham, F. W. Rhinelander, W. B. Whitney, Henry A. Rusch, Torrey Everett, Edwin Emerson, S. L. Cromwell, Harris Fahnestock, P. Duffield, T. W. Lamont, A. H. Lockett, Harold Gregory, E. A. Thompson, C. B. Perkins, H. L. Edgar, S. B. Clarke, George Bendelari, Thomas S. Bettens, W. S. Beaman, J. W. Houston, C. O. Brewster, W. E. Burnham, W. R. Warren, F. W. White, John B. Noyes, E. R. Andrews, Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, F. W. Huidekoper, George C. Clark, E. D. Bettens, Willard Brown, H. H. Drake, Thomas F. Taylor, Russell Bedford, Horace E. Deming, John S. Williamson, George Blagden, W. Q. Riddle, C. A. Gregory, R. M Hall, and Thomas J. Morris.

Evert Jansen Wendell, Secretary of the club, who acted as cheermaster, was conspicuously efficient in bringing out the college cheer when occasion warranted such ebullition, and that was often.

This was the menu:

Oysters.
Soups.
Consommé Sévigné. Crême d'Asperges.
Side Dishes.
Radishes. Olives. Celery.
Fish.
Chicken Halibut, Egg Sauce.
Potatoes Persillade.
Removes.
Fillet of Beef, Montebello. Brussels Sprouts.
Entrée.
Ris de Veau, Périgueux. Petits Pois.
Sherbet: Lalla Rookh.
Roast.
Redhead Ducks.
Romaine and Lettuce Salade.
Pyramids.
Neapolitan Ice Cream.
Fruits. Cheese.
Coffee.

The college cry had found vent several times to the stimulus of "Daisy Bell" and "The Bowery" before Chairman King rose and, holding by both handles the loving cup presented to the club by the late F. O. French, said:

"Gentlemen, here's to one another, and to Harvard."

He then drunk heartily, which was the signal for more enthusiastic "Rah! rahs!"

The loving cup reached the last one to drink a libation just before cigars were served.

Chairman King ushered in the intellectual treat of the gathering. He said that the last year was an auspicious one in the history of the club, as it had witnessed the completion and occupation of the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street. Another red letter day was in August, when women inspected the new house. It seemed then as if every Harvard man had with him wife, sister, cousin, and aunts, and those who had none, brought some one else's sister. Cheers and vociferous "rahs" greeted this remark, and there were many glances toward the music gallery.

The club had now, Chairman King said, 900 members.

Nathaniel S. Smith turned quickly, in his speech, to the burning question of the hour, athletic sports and football, and his reference to the recent vote of the Faculty was greeted with cheers and hisses. Its importance was attested in the last two annual reports, he said. President Eliot had devoted space to the subject, and to the evils of football. All right-hearted men join with the President in decrying the evils of football; many are not blind to its advantages.

It lies in the power of the graduates to shape public opinion, Mr. Smith said. A general consensus of university opinion would be irresistible. The public opinion now is, "All is fair in love and football." It was for the Harvard men to straighten out this twist.

"I can't," said one of the diners, "do it," and this evolved a storm of wild applause that lasted for five minutes.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said that if Harvard wanted to win, it must be by untarnished play, and the players would take the same view. It was worth while to make an effort to this end. Football was too good a game to let go by the board.

A reference to Oliver Wendell Holmes's criticism of the puny men of his day and a comparison with the athletes of to-day evoked applause, as did an eulogy of the good, fair football player.

Passing to the struggle of the great battle of life, Mr. Smith spoke warmly of Joseph H. Choate and his influence at the Constitutional Convention, and to what Harvard owes him. Lauding President Eliot, he said that Harvard is the oldest and first university of the land.

Speaking of the struggle for pure municipal government for this city last Fall, Mr. Smith named Charles S. Fairchild, C. C. Beaman, and James C. Carter as banner bearers in the cause of reform, and named Nov. 6, 1894, as a red-letter day for Harvard, adding:

"And we may all rejoice that in the red there was so much crimson." [Tumultuous cheering and college cries.]

After "Fair Harvard" had been sung and the Harvard cheer given for the college and President King, Martin Brummer was introduced.

Mr. Brimmer said that the alumni are the university, and help to mold public opinion, which is the living conscience of the Nation. When football ceases to be manly, the alumni condemn it, and with force. Of President Eliot and his quarter of a century of administration, Mr. Brimmer said that Harvard needed in 1869 a head to organize it, and transform it from a college to a university.

Referring to the higher instruction of women, he said that the demand for it had penetrated the university, after the preliminary shiver that precedes a great advance. The annex had been given a corporate existence, and made a part of the university. The teachers made Ratcliffe College; it should not be forgotten that they made Harvard.

Of the library, Mr. Brimmer said:

"It is the centre and storehouse of the university. Its condition is almost unbearable. There is no room for its books, and no fund for its relief. We can only look to the alumni for help."

Bishop Lawrence began his remarks by saying that when it was asserted that Harvard was the first university in the country, ex-Judge Howland, his neighbor, remarked: "I accede to that." He did not care whether Harvard was beaten at Springfield or elsewhere, provided she was recognized as the first university in the land. He continued:

All of us have to make our bow to athletics, but the game must be played by college men, not as "sports," but as sportsmen. [Cheers.] I do not care to take the responsibility, but wish to say that the Faculty will allow one more game of football if Harvard will only beat 'em. [Cheers and laughter.] If a game takes place next Autumn, it will be a fair game, and Yale will play such a game. [Cheers.]

Football is not on trial, but the spirit of college men. I cannot but believe that the teams can play an honest, sentimental, and sportsmanlike game. [Applause.] It may stop, but on confession that even students cannot play even that game in a sportsmanlike manner.

For the development of the university, the Bishop pointed out three needs—more young men as professors and closer relations between them and the students, "the weak spot of him who stands at the head of the university," the influence of the alumni to make the social clubs of Cambridge uplift the life of the university, and the understanding that Harvard is no longer a Massachusetts college, as ever since its want of success its students had increased, and the average American citizen appeared to want his son to go there.

Prof. Sumichrast, representing the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, spoke from the standpoint of a foreigner who had found a home in America, and such warmth of encouragement and affection as to induce him to consecrate his life to the service of Harvard. He explained the recent vote of the Faculty as not final.

Of football he said: "No rules can be framed to redeem football unless the spirit of the members of the teams and the colleges is right."

The professor advocated more close and cordial relations between rival colleges on the plain of athletics than exists; such relations as exist between Oxford and Cambridge, for instance.

Ex-Judge Howland, in speaking for Yale, said that he bore the kindliest of greetings. Yale was ready to do what she did in 1644—send forty bushels of corn to Harvard—and more than that.

W. B. Hornblower spoke for Princeton. He referred to the deaths of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and of Dr. McCosh. Referring to the two institutions, he said:

I am glad to say that there is a prospect of a joint debate between Harvard and Princeton. It has been a cause of regret to most Princeton men, and I am sure it must be to most Harvard men, that there has been a misunderstanding between the two institutions in the matter of athletics. There has been bad blood developed, which was uncalled for, I am sure.

While athletics are a great thing in the young men of the country, and health and strength and muscle are essential to the perfect man, it nevertheless remains true that we have such things as intellects to cultivate, and that in the great struggle of life the function of the educated man is to fight with his brain and his tongue, and not with his brawn and his toe.

There has been a tendency of late, I think, in all our colleges, to disparage public speaking as a college exercise. It has come to be rather the fad to say that any man that has ideas can express them, and that all that is necessary is to instruct the man how to think and what to know, and that he will find words with which to express his thoughts and his knowledge. This, in my judgment, is a great fallacy. A man who comes out of college without proper training in oral expression spends the first few years of his professional life in learning the art, and until he does so learn it, he is at a manifest disadvantage as against his elders.

George L. Rives spoke for Columbia. Other speakers were C. B. McMichael and L. McK. Garrison.

Concord's Winter Carnival.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 21.—Nearly 50,000 people, including residents of this city, looked at and enjoyed the sleighing parade of Concord's third biennial Winter carnival this afternoon. Every section of the State was represented, and many were here from adjoining Commonwealths. This evening there was a grand athletic carnival at the Opera House and a display of fireworks on Main Street. To-morrow there will be outdoor sports, and the festivities will close with a grand illumination and coasting carnival in the evening.

Exhibition of Art Books.

There will be an exhibition of art books at the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, this afternoon from noon to 5 o'clock.

This library has an extensive and valuable collection of works on subjects relating to the fine arts, and the exhibition is intended largely for practical designers and students in the various art schools of New-York and Brooklyn.

Caught Smoking Opium.

Yung Quiey, twenty-nine years old, who lives on the third floor of 20 Pell Street, Yung Bow of Long Island City, and Yung Lung of Brooklyn were arrested last night as opium smokers. They were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. Yung Bow and Yung Lung were enjoying a pipe in Yung Quiey's room.

"BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS"

Sons of Delaware Speak in Praise of the Tri-County State.

GEORGE W. GREEN FOR NEW-YORK

New Aqueduct Commissioner Praises Mayor Strong for Fulfillment of His Duties as a Non-Partisan Executive.

The Delaware Society had its fifth annual dinner last evening in the hall of the Reform Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and more than 100 of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" stopped for a time their essays at flights in the world of business and professional life to enjoy themselves and hear the story of the names and fame of the three-countied State.

Delaware and all Delaware was the burden of the eulogia pronounced by eloquent speakers, except when George Walton Green, Aqueduct Commissioner, a great grandson of Delawareans, told of the status of reform and its representatives in New-York.

There was applause for the valor of the sons of the State of peaches; there was laughter at the wit of old "Diamond Backs," retold by their descendants, and even old Lord de la War, who had his share in the formation of the little segment of the Union that we know to-day, was not forgotten.

H. H. B. Stapler, ex-Assistant District Attorney, sat at the head of the guests' table, and, although Mayor Strong was not there to occupy the "heart seat" on the left, Mr. Green ably filled the place.

The menu, as much as anything else about the affair, tells of the all-prevailing Delawarean spirit of the occasion, for even the cigarettes had been rolled by peachy maidens. Here it is in evidence:

Broadkilen oysters, half shell.
Potage.
Blue hen consommé à la princesse.
Hors d'oeuvres.
Olives. Salted almonds.
Turkey Neck celery.
Slaughter's Neck Radishes.
Poisson.
Bombay hook shad with roe.
Pike Neck cucumbers. Sussex potatoes.
Relevé.
Filet of beef piqué à la kitt's hammock.
Brussels sprouts.
Entrée.
Sweetbreads à la Kent.
Sorbet.
Lord de la war.
Wilmington cigarettes.
Roast.
Indian River duck.
Bower's Beach hominy.
Dover lettuce, mayonnaise.
Entrémets.
New-Castle ice cream.
Assorted cakes. Petits fours.
Fruit. Cheese. Coffee.

When the actuality of and the memories recalled by the viands had been put away, Mr. Stapler called for order, and then, in a speech that was at times a disturber of order and a creator of mirth, and at other times provocative of cheers and applause, he told of the valor, the patriotism, the intellectual worth, and the fame of the sons of Delaware.

He closed by introducing George Walton Green, with a reference to the fact that Mr. Green's greatgrandfather was a Delawarean, and an allusion to Mr. Green's recent appointment as Aqueduct Commissioner, Mr. Green said:

Your welcome, gentlemen, is so cordial, that I wish to respond with equal warmth, and I hereby invite you with all the expansive generosity of a newly-chosen officeholder, to take a drink at my expense, as often as you like, at the public fountain. If it be true that a good wine needs no bush, good water needs no eulogist. Gentlemen, the aqueduct is on tap for you, the Croton shall flow bountifully into the Delaware.

Of course, gentlemen, you will understand that I haven't yet learned the ropes, for I have hardly got warmed to my seat. In fact, I am in just the opposite condition to the man who begged Judge Lawrence to excuse him from jury duty yesterday morning. The Judge, who has pretty strict notions about the obligations of citizenship, would listen to no excuse. "But your Honor," said the man, "a box of matches went off in my coat tail pocket, and I can't sit on this jury or anywhere else!" He was excused. I don't pretend, as I say, to know all there is to be known about the duties of my position at this early date; but I hope no one will accuse me of treating lightly its responsibilities, or of trying to size it up in a few words, as Pat did his job of sorting potatoes in the cellar. "Pat," said his friend, "is the job aisy?" "The wurruk's aisy, aisy enough," says Pat, "but it requoires a dale o' joodgment."

Now I am fully convinced that the man whom the citizens of New-York have called to the Mayor's chair means to keep a sharp lookout over his appointees. He does not expect them to regard their work as an easy job; at the same time he will demand of them the exercise of "a dale o' joodgment."

Words of praise from a newly-chosen office holder in favor of the man who has appointed him may seem hardly in good taste, and may smack a little of interest. I don't think, however, it will come amiss for me to speak among friends the sentiments in which I am pretty sure we all agree, when I say that we have to-day in the executive chair of this great municipality a man who presents what many people seem to think the singular spectacle of a Mayor actually trying to carry out after election the promises of no-partisan administration made when he was nominated. Justum ac tenacem propositi virum—a square man who sticks to his duty.

Now, just a word about the present situation. There is one thing about the condition of public opinion to-day which deserves, it seems to me, especial notice. The way in which people are using what so many call the municipal revolution of last Fall is in itself a distinct advance—the way in which effective public opinion keeps itself alive from day to day. Let your memories run back over the numerous attempts at municipal reform which have been made at the polls within the past twenty years, and then tell me if it is not a significant and most promising feature about the present situation that instead of letting their efforts die out with a burst of enthusiasm and a glow of excitement at election, the people of this city seem able to show at last a sustained and effective interest in the results of their vote.

In other words, patriotic New-Yorkers are no longer satisfied simply to score a victory at the polls, but they mean to see to it that the men whom they have put in office shall do the work for which they were chosen honestly and well—or they'll know the reason why. I call this a significant fact for those of us who are in public life to-day; a fact which, to an honest, conscientious man ought to be full of encouragement, but at the same time we had better not forget that it is full of warning.

Old Father Knickerbocker has wiped the mist from his eyes; he has turned his face to the front; he is looking upward and straight ahead. And he calls on you and me and every loyal son of Manhattan to hold up his hands in the work he has undertaken; to see to it that the splendid possibilities of this great city be realized, so that a citizen of our noble town may say, with all the civic pride of the ancient Commonwealth, "Civis Romanus sum—"I am a New-Yorker!"

Samuel Bancroft, Jr., spoke of the business interests of Delaware, Dr. Joseph P. Hearn, President of the Sons of Delaware of Philadelphia, conveyed neatly the good wishes of his organization to his brethren of New-York; William T. Tomlinson recounted the achievements of "Young Delaware" in New-York, and John W. Houston moved many minds to reflective regret when he talked of "exiles from home."

There had been a business meeting of the society before the banquet, and these officers were elected: President—E. B. Harper; First Vice President—W. L. Cannon; Second Vice President—Dr. J. H. Marshall; Treasurer—S. L. Chamberlaine; Secretary—S. L. McGonigal; Executive Committee—H. H. B. Stapler, W. L. Tomlinson, E. D. Cahoon, W. B. Wilkens, J. W. Houston, W. T. Peoples, J. A. B. Dilworth, R. W. Todd, and Lemuel Ely Quigg.

Among those present at the banquet were S. L. Chamberlaine, R. W. Todd, E. D. Cahoon, Dr. J. H. Marshall, Wilson Lee Cannon, Prof. John D. Moore, Dr. C. W. Meloney, E. W. Vallindingham, E. C. Vandergrift, R. B. Connor, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Dr. Joseph H. Hearn, President of the Sons of Delaware, Philadelphia; W. L. Tomlinson, one of the founders of the society; R. H. Salmons, J. H. Luff, J. H. Cahoon, C. D. Allee, R. E. Cochran, E. M. Hanson, J. W. Savin, J. H. Hofbecker, I. E. Ditmars, E. V. Magee, C. R. Wight, W. H. Stayton, W. T. Peoples, D. Pennell, O. B. Deakyne, A. F. Causden, B. F. Williams, H. W. Smith, and Thomas Higgins.

"SON OF THE EARL OF WARWICK"

Man in Custody in Brooklyn Who Has Had Many Aliases.

Detective Wilson of Brooklyn on last Wednesday night arrested, at Bowery and Third Street, this city, a well-dressed young man who is wanted in Brooklyn to answer charges of having swindled a number of English residents of the City of Churches out of large sums of money.

His method was to represent himself as a son of the Earl of Warwick. In Brooklyn the man is said to have gone under the name of Benson.

He is believed to have done business, both in this city and in Brooklyn, under a number of aliases.

A warrant had already been issued against him at the instance of Arthur Lillie of 57 Cedar Street, this city, whom he swindled out of $15. It was in the hands of Detective McGinnis of the Central Office, but it was not served, as the Brooklyn charge was allowed to take precedence.

"Benson" was taken before Justice Quigley, in Brooklyn, and held.

STRANGE RAVINGS OF AN ORGANIST

They Frighten His Wife So Severely that She Asks for a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Natalie Fanning Seeboeck, wife of William C. E. Seeboeck, a noted organist, accuses her husband of strange conduct in a bill for divorce filed in the Circuit Court. They were married in 1891 at Kalamazoo, Mich.

She says the musician would throw himself on the floor, rave, and make such hideous noises that the neighbors were frightened, threatened to commit suicide, compose farewell notes in her presence, draw up his will, dispose of his life insurance, and carry prussic acid on his person. She says at one time he saturated his handkerchief with choloform and put it to his nose. The court is asked for an injunction, as she is afraid he will kill her.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Rubinstein Club.—The second private concert of the Rubinstein Club for the season of 1894-5 was given in Concert Hall, Madison Square Garden, last night, under the direction of Mr. William R. Chapman. The club was assisted by Dr. Carl E. Dufft, baritone, and Mr. Louis Blumenberg, violoncellist. The other soloists were Mrs. Emily Lawler-Bridges, Mrs. S. Baron Anderson, Miss Marguerite Lemon, and Miss Winifred Williams. In memory of Anton Rubinstein, the first part of the programme was devoted wholly to his compositions. Among the active members who occupied the stage were Georgia Powers-Carhart, Miss Catharine Antes, Mrs. C. L. Drummond, Mrs. Charles Fishbeck, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Isabelle Stone-Hodde, and Mrs. W. F. Reeves. In the audience were Marshall P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. Graham Reed, Miss Lilie Berg, Mr. and Mrs. William Lombard, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Stimson, Miss Helen Page, Mr. Bound, Mr. Black, D. Willis James, F. W. Devoe, William P. St. John, J. Seaver Page, Edmund J. Myers, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Force. The following were the patronesses: Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William R. Chapman, Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Jr., Mrs. Robert Hoe, Jr., Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Henry M. Humphrey, Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mrs. Benjamin F. Bristow, and Mrs. Jules Montant.

—Red, White, and Blue Reception.—Mrs. Frederic George Smedley and her daughter gave a red, white, and blue reception yesterday after 4 o'clock at their home, 152 West Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. Smedley wore a gown of white satin and rose-colored brocaded satin, trimmed with old point lace. She wore diamond ornaments. Mrs. Charles E. Harrington, Mrs. W. E. Rounds, Mrs. Pierre Wildey, Mrs. Benjamin Fitch, Mrs. Francis Hegeman Sutton, Miss Florence Walker, Miss Helen Loop, Miss Lillian Mills, the Misses Shoup, Miss Marie Giles, and Miss Warner assisted in receiving. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Cowing, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Col. and Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. J. Beers Maffett, Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. More, Mr. and Mrs. George McAdam, the Misses McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Putney, Miss Putney, Mr. Charles Stanley Reinhart and Miss Reinhart, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. David Welch, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Mrs. Kitson Glenn, Miss Mattie Sheridan, Col. and Mrs. F. C. Loveland, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Mazet, Dr. and Mrs. W. Perry Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Treat, Mr. Sydney R. Treat. The rooms were decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons and flags. The ladies were presented with gold enamel flag pins. A buffet luncheon was served in the evening.

—The Last Assembly Ball.—The last and most brilliant Assembly Ball of the season was held last night at Sherry's. In point of numbers it exceeded any that has yet been given. The proximity of Lent seemed to give unusual zest to the pleasure of the occasion. The magnificence and variety of the gowns were marked. The guests began to arrive about 11 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Orme Wilson. Gen. Franklin T. Bartlett, with Mrs. Prescott Lawrence led the cotillion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. J. G. K. Duer, the Misses Duer, Mrs. Barley, the Misses Barley, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Witridge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huntingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Luckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Hodden, J. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Josephine May Mock, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, and Randolph Robinson.

—Wedding Anniversary.—Lafayette J. Finch and his wife celebrated the eleventh anniversary, last night, of their marriage at their home, 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. About seventy-five friends of the couple joined in the festivities, and many presents were received. There was music and dancing, and a midnight supper. Among those present were N. E. Finch, the Misses Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Turnbull, T. J. Garlin, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henkel, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone, Miss Alice Brown, Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. J. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Gardell, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Donohue.

To Impeach a Commissioner.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—The Common Council decided this afternoon to impeach Health Commissioner Walter Kempster. He is charged with malfeasance in connection with the smallpox riots last Summer.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

Frederick Douglass Gets Honors Denied to Washington and Lee.

ACTION OF NORTH CAROLINA'S HOUSE

Adjournment Ordered in Respect to the Negro Leader's Memory After Refusals in the Two Other Cases.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—Representative Crews (colored) offered in the House to-day a resolution that when the General Assembly shall adjourn, it adjourn in honor of Frederick Douglass. The resolution was passed by a vote of 32 to 23, all the Democrats voting against it.

A resolution to adjourn on Feb. 22, in honor of Washington's Birthday, which is a legal holiday in the State, was voted down. The same body also refused to adjourn in honor of Gen. Lee Jan. 19.

When the resolution was offered there was a general expression of surprise.

The Republicans and Populists looked uneasy, and a semi-confusion ensued, in the midst of which another bill was reported by the Clerk. Crews insisted on the reading of his resolution, and spoke to it, briefly referring to Douglass as the leader of his race, and to the appropriateness of adjournment to his memory.

The Fusionists seemed to be paralyzed. A viva voce vote was put by the Speaker and a division was called. The Fushionists came up almost in a body to the number of 32, the Democrats voting 23 against it.

Those 55 were about all the members present, the other half of the House having gone to the Newbern Fair. The chair, in a subdued voice, announced the vote as carried.

The affair has created a sensation in the city. The News and Observer will say editorially to-morrow in regard to the action of the House of Representatives to-day:

Several weeks ago a proposition was made in the General Assembly to adjourn in honor of Robert E. Lee on the occasion of his birthday. This resolution was voted down, although by enactment of a prior Legislature, Gen. Lee's birthday is a public holiday in the State, and the public buildings are closed on that day.

Yesterday a resolution was introduced to adjourn until 10 o'clock on Saturday to pay respect to the memory of George Washington, whose birthday is also a legal holiday. This was voted down.

At the session that the resolution to adjourn in honor of Washington was voted down, the following resolution, introduced by Crews, colored, of Granville, was adopted:

Whereas, The late Fred Douglass departed this life on the 20th inst.; and

Whereas, We greatly deplore the same; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this House adjourn, it adjourn in respect to the memory of the deceased.

These three dates, the birth of Lee, the birth of Washington, and the death of Douglass, are compassed in one month. This General Assembly deliberately and after debate, voted down the resolutions to honor the memory of the Father of his Country and Robert E. Lee, who, with Grant, was among the heroes of Chapultepec and the commander of the armies of the South, but put on record, in the journal of the House, a resolution of adjournment, "in respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass."

The following action is equivalent to saying: "Washington, Lee, Douglass. These three, but the greatest of these is Douglass."

This action, more correctly than any other official proceeding of this Legislature, shows the spirit of this body. Fusion is a marriage of two parties having no principles in common. The indorsement of the miscegenation leader is the legitimate heir of this union.

WILL BE BURIED IN ROCHESTER

Arrangement for Mr. Douglass' Funeral—Resolutions of Respect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—According to present arrangements, the body of Frederick Douglass will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment in Mount Hope Cemetery, beside his two daughters. It is the intention of Mr. Douglass's sons to disinter the body of their mother, now lying in Glenwood Cemetery, in this city, and to forward it to Rochester for burial beside the body of the distinguished anti-slavery champion.

The widow and children of Mr. Douglass decided to-day that the funeral services in Washington shall take place on Monday next, but the exact hour was not fixed. The selection of pall bearers has not yet been made.

At the conclusion of the evening session of the National Council of Women, a special meeting of the officers and delegates was had for the purpose of taking action regarding the death of Mr. Douglass, and a committee was named to draft resolutions.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Assembly hears with regret of the sudden and unexpected death of Frederick Douglass of Washington. Born in slavery, thrown upon his own resources at an early date, self-educated entirely, but endowed with great natural ability, he successfully filled the positions of orator, editor, diplomat, and statesman. His death removes one of the foremost citizens and most striking figures of the Republic, as well as the most distinguished member of his race of modern times. As a former resident of this State, and one who has been signally honored by our citizens, it is fitting we should take public notice of his death.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The Toussaint l'Ouverture Association of Boston held a special meeting this morning to take action on the death of their late colleague, Frederick Douglass. There was a large attendance of members. A committee, consisting of President S. A. Grice and Secretary C. E. Stowe, was appointed to confer with other associations in regard to holding a joint memorial meeting. Resolutions were adopted.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The London papers publish editorial eulogies of Frederick Douglass. The Daily News says:

"From first to last his was a noble life. His own people have lost a father and a friend, and all good men have lost a comrade in the fight for the legal emancipation of one race and the spiritual emancipation of all."

The comments of other papers are of a similar laudatory character.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY IRON FURNACES

Works That Competition in the West and South Has Closed.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The wrecking of the old Edge Hill blast furnace, at Edge Hill, Montgomery County, removes a familiar landmark on the line of the North Penn Railroad and adds another name to the list of abandoned iron-making enterprises with which the Schuylkill Valley is strewn. Against the great advantages of cheaper ore and fuel in the West and South the manufacture of pig iron in this vicinity has had a continuously hard struggle during the last ten to fifteen years. Twenty years ago the Lehigh Valley was the largest pig-iron producing region in this country. New-York State stood second, and the Schuylkill Valley was third. The Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys together produced more pig iron than any entire State, outside of Pennsylvania, and their joint output was more than one-fourth of the whole product of the country. Last year the Schuylkill Valley stood twelfth in the list of pig-iron producing regions, and the Lehigh Valley was in the fourteenth place.

Anthracite pig iron, the chief product of the Schuylkill Valley furnaces, has declined one-half in price in this market in twenty years, but anthracite coal which is the chief dependence of the pig-iron industry of Eastern Pennsylvania, has not cheapened perceptibly since the beginning of that period. In intervening years it has been both higher and lower than at present. There has been some advantage in the decrease in cost of Lake Superior iron ores, which these furnaces have been compelled to use because of the low grade of the local ores and the tariff on richer foreign ores, and within the past six months additional advantage has come from the reduction in duty on iron ore from 75 to 40 cents per ton. The importance of this reduction may be realized when it is stated that the saving of 35 cents per ton in duty would make a difference of probably $40,000 a year in the cost of ore consumed by such a plant as the two furnaces of Heckscher & Sons, at Swedeland, assuming that they were to use foreign ore exclusively. But the high cost of fuel still remains the greatest obstacle to profitable pig-iron manufacture in this vicinity, for the cost of anthracite remains practically the same year after year, and if coke is used the furnace operators must pay the railroads for hauling it from Connellsville nearly two and one-half times as much as the coke itself costs at the ovens where it is made.

With these facts to consider, it is not surprising that only one blast furnace has been built in the Schuylkill Valley in the last fifteen years, while not less than thirty-three stacks have been abandoned in that time. More blast furnaces are in ruins than are in operation to-day or likely to operate in the valley. The new stack erected at Swedeland four years ago by Heckscher & Sons is the only furnace built in the Schuylkill Valley in nearly twenty years, unless the furnace at Chester be considered as within the region. That furnace was built fifteen years ago. Many of the older plants have been rebuilt or remodeled from time to time, but no new concern has engaged in the manufacture of pig iron as a new enterprise, while many have retired from the business in the last fifteen years. During the last generation many substantial fortunes were made out of pig iron in Eastern Pennsylvania, but the present possessors of ironmaking establishments in this section have had to struggle hard, and not always with success, to preserve the property acquired through former profitable business.

The record of rolling mills in this vicinity that have been abandoned for various causes is not so extended as the mortuary list of blast furnaces, but it represents the loss of a vast amount of capital through the decline of enterprises that once were prosperous. Three mills in Philadelphia have been abandoned in recent years.

That the local conditions in this vicinity are such as to permit the profitable operation of rolling mills and steel works in competition with any section of the country is demonstrated by the enormous expansion of the business of many of the establishments in the Schuylkill Valley and adjacent points, notably at Pencoyd, Midvale, Pottstown, Coatesville, and Reading. At least a dozen entirely new rolling mills or steel plants have been built in this vicinity in the last fifteen years, and many of the older establishments have more than doubled their capacity in that time. That several of the largest concerns have gone down under the pressure of the recent financial disturbance does not argue against the local conditions, for even those localities regarded as most advantageous for the iron industry have had a similar experience.

THE GLORIOUS CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA

The Land Where Natural Ice Is Practically Unknown.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 12.

The New-York Times calls attention to the fact that while Florida lies between the parallels of 25° and 31° north latitude, every part of California is in a higher latitude, the southern boundary being the thirty-second parallel, and the State extending as far north as the forty-second degree, and yet all along the coast the weather this Winter has been milder than in Florida, which lies nearer the equator than the most southerly portion of Southern California.

It must be that the great Pacific Ocean, with the temperature of its waters modified by the great Kuro Sirro, or Japanese Gulf Stream, is responsible for the mildness of the climate of the coast. In the interior, particularly in the mountain regions of the State, there is a great deal of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—Hamlet. Matinée, 2:00—Captain Swift.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.
AMERICAN, 42d St-5th Av—8:00—The District Attorney. Matinée, 2:00.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—2:00—Concert.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charley's Aunt. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday. Matinée, 2:00—Francillon.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno. Matinée, 2:00—Maria Stuart.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—Dog Show.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	38	30	3:30 P. M.	35	40
6 A. M.	38	31	6 P. M.	33	40
9 A. M.	40	33	9 P. M.	31	35
12 M.	39	35	12 P. M.	30	33

Average temperature yesterday.....30⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE EXAMPLE OF WASHINGTON.

The birthday of Washington is much more widely celebrated than is the lesson of his life understood. To-day the business of a great nation will practically be suspended in honor of our first and in some ways our greatest President. It would be well if those who know his life and the meaning of it should organize a general systematic effort to spread that knowledge among the people, who are to-day powerful, united, prosperous, the strongest body of the strongest race on earth, largely because of his character, achievements, influence. Happily, within recent years there have been notable beginnings in an effort of this sort. The societies of the descendants of the men of the Revolution, the men and women who are engaged in promoting in our schools admiration and love for Washington, and all who are turning the minds of this generation to the principles of which he was the greatest representative, to the patriotism of which he was the noblest example, are doing a good work, which should be pursued with steady and increasing energy.

We are not pessimists as to the future of the Republic. No one can be so who is not either ignorant or narrow. We believe that in the long and varied trials that must await us, the people will, when the need is plain to them, show the honesty, sound sense, fidelity, unselfishness, and courage that have brought them through the trials of the past. But we believe also that it was these qualities that saved us in the past, that they alone can save us in the future, and that no man of all our history embodies them so completely and so clearly as Washington. Nor have we ever more plainly needed them. The situation has many elements in common with that in which Washington displayed them most brightly and serenely. The statue that stands in simple majesty on the steps of the Sub-Treasury finely represents the man at his greatest, when his wisdom and magnanimity guided the Nation most surely through difficulties and dangers not unlike those that now beset us. If is the statue of the President as he took the oath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." That Constitution, largely due to his influence, really made of the independent and discordant communities an organic State, with a common purpose, a Government fitted to serve the common weal, an authority sufficient to secure obedience at home and respect abroad. It made a Nation, with the powers and duties, the vast possibilities, and the integral force of a nation, worthy of love, capable of honor, to which its citizens could give their lives, and which, faithfully served, offered to their children's children, as it does to ours, inestimable blessings.

The forces against which, in the formative period of our nationality, Washington contended with such invincible spirit and such lofty devotion were the forces of anarchy, of faction, and of demagogy. The two things which he clearly recognized as the most threatening of evils in the loose organization following the Revolution and preceding the Constitution were these: The Government of the United States could not enforce the laws made by Congress and it could not pay its debts. In all the States the separate Governments, weak as to their own authority, were weaker still as to the authority of the Confederation. Some of them were torn by faction. Some were indulging in the wildest schemes of "cheap" money. Demagogues were stirring the passions of one class against others. The poorer were encouraged to seek through political action release from indebtedness. The wealthier were, through bribery, buying the favors they sought or the protection they needed. The various States in their relations to each other were suffering from the confusion and disintegration due to the lack of an authority that could establish and enforce a common standard.

Are we far wrong in saying that like evils, in less degree, have for some time been threatening this generation? The wild outburst of violence in the West last year, the still more extensive, though not so reckless, rage of Tillmanism in the South, the agitation for State interference with the principles underlying the laws of the Federal Government are evidences that the spirit against which Washington strove is still existent and active. But the lesson of Washington's life that we have, as a Nation, most need to apply is that of the supreme value and need of honesty. That for which he most ardently labored was a National Government that could, on the one hand, secure to the people a stable and uniform currency, and, on the other hand, could provide the means fully to meet the common debts. For at that time not only our General Government, such as it was, but our people, as a whole, were suspected and discredited by the general prolonged and incurable laxity in meeting our obligations. The foreign debt was drifting toward extinction by repudiation. Credit of the separate States hardly existed. But the worst evil was the want of real money, which clogged and confused trade between the neighboring States and with foreign nations, made all transactions of any extent in great degree gambling, checked the development of our natural resources, and was steadily reducing the country to a condition of commercial anarchy and in some parts of social anarchy.

To-day, though in very different degree, and with far more hopefulness, the men in public and in business life who are fighting against the free-silver craze and against the faction that strives for "cheap" money are doing the very work that Washington did, of which he was always the most proud, and which was of the most lasting benefit to his country. They are seeking to establish in the national life that standard of strict and simple honesty which he sought to establish. And especially are those who, disregarding the claims of party, putting aside all question of political advancement or advantage, are trying to hold the Nation to its highest standard of duty and honor, following the example and perpetuating the work of him who was first and always an American citizen.

STARTING WRONG AGAIN.

There is nothing more important for labor unions than to establish a reputation for keeping their agreements. If they cannot be depended upon to abide by the contracts which they enter into, they will forfeit not only the confidence of associations of employers, but the sympathy of the public. Nothing is more essential in business than the inviolability of contracts, and no man who fails to keep his agreements can get the support of his associates in business or the sympathy of the public, if it is a matter in which the public has any concern. Workingmen claim the right, with perfect justice, to be recognized as a party to a business bargain in disposing of their labor, and to unite in their several trades to maintain and enforce that right, but it is a necessary condition of such recognition that they should stick to a bargain when it is made and prove themselves worthy of confidence. Confidence is the foundation of all business success.

As we understand it, the chief demand of the electrical workers employed upon buildings now in process of construction in this city is that eight hours shall constitute a working day for them. They do not deny that they had made an agreement with the Electrical Contractors' Association to give ninety days' notice of any demand for a change in hours or wages, and yet they have followed their present demand with a strike because it was not conceded at once, utterly ignoring a contract made in their behalf by the Board of Walking Delegates.

This puts them in the wrong at the start, especially as the contractors have offered to grant the eight-hour day from May 15, ninety days after the demand was formally made. Regardless of the merits of the main question or of the incidental demands concerning apprentices and night work, this presents an important principle upon which the union of electrical workers has certainly put itself in the wrong, and justified resistance, for if agreements cannot be depended upon there must be an end of trying to deal with labor unions on a business basis. If the building trades unions join in a sympathetic strike in these circumstances they will not only sustain a breach of good faith injurious to the general cause of labor organization, but will be guilty of another on their own account. The members of these unions do not claim to have any grievance of their own and do not make any demand for themselves, and their employers are not responsible for the action of the electrical contractors and cannot control that action. They have no right to try to coerce it, for that would be adopting the pernicious principle of the sympathetic strike itself.

There is an obligation resting upon all civilized men to which none of the parties to these controversies give proper heed, and that is the obligation to have regard for the effect of their conduct upon the interests of others. The construction of buildings is a private business, and does not, like the operation of railroads, concern the public directly. But a strike of workmen employed to put electric wires into buildings under construction affects the employment of those in other branches of the work, and a sympathetic strike of those who have no grievances of their own affects the interests of employers who have done them no wrong, prevents the fulfillment of contracts for the completion of buildings, interferes with business plans of those who have no power in the premises, and causes widespread loss and embarrassment injurious to many people.

These are considerations which should, in fact which would, be taken into account by men who were at once intelligent and honest, and would prevent them from entering upon such contests hastily. They would induce men of that character to exhaust every other means of adjusting their difficulties before resorting to this kind of general warfare in which the innocent must suffer with the guilty, assuming that anybody is guilty. Strikes entered upon in the spirit and carried on in the manner exemplified in this case are like general railroad strikes, in that they depend upon doing injury to a large number of people as a means of compelling a small number to comply with certain demands. They seek to use widespread injury as a weapon to coerce a single employer or combination of employers. The fundamental principle of such proceedings is vicious and inconsistent with honorable business methods. It is characteristic of uncivilized conditions in society, and can find no justification in the present state of things.

MR. ALDRICH AS A FINANCIER.

The leader of the Republican side of the Senate, Mr. Aldrich, made some remarks on Tuesday last which direct attention to his own recent achievements in the field of profitable finance. It was during the course of Mr. Vilas's speech concerning the Government's purchase of gold and issue of bonds in payment for the same that the Senator from Rhode Island sought to set up for the admiration of the public his superior ability as a financier, having in mind, we think, the ease with which his street railway combination in the City of Providence obtained the funds required for the carrying out of its plans. He overlooked the fact, however, that it was not practicable for the Government to ask the Sugar Trust for what it needed.

The official report of the colloquy between the Republican leader and Mr. Vilas is not yet accessible, but we quote the following from the report given to the press:

"'If, as a business man,' Mr. Aldrich remarked, 'I had $86,000,000 of Treasury notes in my treasury, and if I desired to buy $62,000,000 of gold in Europe, and could not secure that gold at less than 1 per cent. discount, I should feel like retiring from business.'

"'It is always a misfortune,' said Mr. Vilas, ironically, 'that the ablest men in the world are not employed to discharge its great transactions.' [Laughter.]

"After some further colloquy between the two Senators in the same vein, Mr. Aldrich said that the Secretary of the Treasury could, with United States Treasury notes, have obtained gold at less than 1 per cent. premium from the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, or the Bank of England.

"Mr. Vilas said that, in the circumstances under which the bargain was made—admitting of not a day's delay—the Secretary of the Treasury was not to be expected to see whether he could have saved a fraction of 1 per cent. 'There are times,' he said, 'in the history of nations, in peace no less than in war, when great consequences to a people depend on instant, prompt action, and he whose arm is palsied or whose judgment flinches under such circumstances is not to be intrusted with high power.'"

It will be noticed that when Mr. Aldrich enumerated certain sources from which, in his opinion, the Government could have bought or borrowed what it required, he omitted the Sugar Trust and the capitalists connected with that organization, and yet we are confident that the Sugar Trust was in his mind, and that his boast about his own superior borrowing power was suggested by remembrance of the successful appeal of the Providence street railway combination to the Sugar Trust capitalists.

Judging from the history of that transaction, we can see that Mr. Aldrich's railway combination, when it needs money, is more comfortably situated than the Government is when it is in sore need of gold. To be sure, there is some difference between $1,500,000 and $62,000,000, but the United States Government is a larger thing than Mr. Aldrich's United Traction and Electric Company. Moreover, there are certain considerations which are to be taken into account.

When the capitalists who control the Sugar Trust were informed that the sum of $1,500,000 in ready money was needed for the promotion and financing of the new consolidation of the Providence street railways and the firm establishment of what a Providence newspaper calls "one of the most odious monopolies ever fastened by a degraded Legislature upon a suffering State," we presume they had a lively appreciation of the fact that the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, under the influence and direction of Mr. Aldrich, had in 1890 caused an increase of the House Tariff bill's protective duty on refined sugar, or subsidy to the Sugar Trust, that was worth not less than $12,000,000 to the Trust during the first three years of the McKinley act. Consequently their attitude toward the new street railway combination, in the formation of which Mr. Aldrich was engaged and of which he is the President, was that of a friendly power, moved by a mingled feeling of gratitude and sympathy. This feeling was manifested not only when the pecuniary assistance to which reference has been made was extended, but also when Treasurer Searles of the Sugar Trust became a member of Mr. Aldrich's Board of Directors.

On the other hand, the capitalists who sold gold to the Government and have taken bonds in payment were not moved by either gratitude or sympathy, but solely by business considerations. A slight difference of conditions is thus disclosed. The Senator from the States of Rhode Island and Havemeyer should not measure the possibilities of Government finance by what his street railway combination has been able to do under conditions vastly different from those that shaped the terms of this national transaction.

FORMOSA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese run with much promptitude, when they can, from armed Japanese. It is quite natural that they should avenge their defeats, so far as they can, upon missionaries and women. Also that missionaries and women, and even foreign merchants unused to war, should be much alarmed at being within the "zone" of Chinese influence when the Chinese have had some defeats in the field.

This is doubtless the explanation of the panic which is reported to prevail upon the Island of Formosa. A British man-of-war has been dispatched to the island in order to allay the manifestations of Chinese patriotism that would otherwise be safe. Happily, the foreign resident of Formosa and the native Formosan may be relieved from any permanent apprehension. When peace is made, whatever the other terms may be, there need be no doubt that the island will be ceded to Japan. The quarrel between China and Japan over Formosa is much older than over Corea. The commercial interests of Japan are too important to be intrusted any longer to a gang of Chinese official thieves. A Japanese protectorate, or Japanese ownership outright, would suit the interests and meet the views of foreigners who have business in the island.

If the British man-of-war has arrived in time to prevent any immediate atrocities on the part of the Chinese, there need be no anxiety as to the permanent fate of Formosa.

MOB LAW IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is not only in Eastern Turkey that the Sultan's Government is going from bad to worse, but in Constantinople itself. The police force appears to be worth absolutely nothing. Turkish soldiers run amuck through the streets until no one feels his life safe. Fuller details of an event which occurred the last week in January state that one of the soldiers of the Sultan's palace guard got drunk and started on an excursion up the hill and back, stabbing any whom he took a fancy to. Sixteen persons, all Christians, were struck, two of them children under twelve, and four or five women. One of the men, an American, a Mr. Stupe, was killed outright, and one or two others mortally wounded. The police did not hear of the matter or find the man until the next day, when the Government explained by saying that the soldier had stabbed one of his comrades in a quarrel, and merely stabbed the sixteen Christians, including the children and a sixteen-year-old Armenian girl, on the supposition that they were trying to catch him. Among the men who escaped was the milkman of the physician in charge of the German Hospital. He was asked by the soldier whether he was Christian or Moslem, and was released on the understanding that he was Moslem.

On the evening of Feb. 2 a Turk at one of the theatres got into a quarrel with an Englishman about the seats. The management succeeded in calming them down, but at the close the Turk offered a gross insult to a lady in the party and got knocked down by her escort. The Turk then stabbed at the Englishman, who jumped back and escaped with a scratch. Meanwhile a Greek, a student in Robert College, came to the defense of the Englishman and was killed with one blow of the Turk's knife. In the attempt to overpower him, a watchman, a civilian, and a policeman were stabbed, and when finally he was secured and carried to the prison, the policeman who had him in charge dropped dead as he handed over his prisoner. Similar instances are occurring elsewhere, in Salonica, Nicomedia, and all through the country. The American was buried from the German Hospital; the German Ambassador and Secretaries being present, but no one from the American Legation.

Reports are also coming in from the commission at Moosh. While on their journey some Armenians from a village near their route came to the European members of the commission, saying that a force of Government officials was at that time engaged in extorting money from them by threats of reporting them as "rebels." The commission sent for the officials, who fled incontinently. Incidentally this sheds some light on the Turkish Government's charges of the prevalence of sedition. While at the village of Khnus, the commission met some veritable Sassoun refugees, whom they took with them and from whom they expect some interesting revelations. The removal of the Governor of Bitlis affords at least temporary relief, for he has been very bitter, charging everybody right and left with aiding the revolutionists, whereas those best informed say that the universal feeling of all in that region, Armenians as well as foreigners, is hostile—in most cases bitterly so—to the revolutionists.

The most serious aspect of the whole condition is the absolute apathy of the Turkish Government. Its excuse for the rampant soldier is but an illustration of its course in every case. It will act on compulsion, but only on compulsion. The foreign Ambassadors are uniting in a note to the Porte demanding better control of the ruffianly class, but the demand will amount to nothing, except as it is backed up by the understanding that, if necessary, force will be used. The murderer of Mr. Stupe should be brought up for immediate trial and hanged, and instructions should go from Washington instantly to Minister Terrell to push the matter with all energy. From various sources of information it appears as if he were a little too much inclined to accept the flimsy statements made by the Turkish officers. He should understand that this Government allows no citizens to be struck down in cold-blooded murder without demanding full trial and prompt punishment of the offender. It will also be in order for Mr. Terrell to explain the absence from the funeral of Mr. Stupe of any member of the American Legation, while the German Embassy was fully represented. That Mr. Terrell is intentionally recreant to his obligations as a representative of the United States we do not believe. He doubtless only needs some instruction from Washington in the duties of his office. That will undoubtedly be given in this case just as it has been given in the case of Cranston at Honolulu. President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham can be relied upon to do the right thing.

THE ALABAMA OBJECT LESSON.

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned the other day, having attained the Constitutional limit of the session. The act which excited the greatest interest and occupied the most attention was one for refunding the State debt, and the discussion and action upon the bill are likely to have a wholesome effect upon public opinion in the State. By a pretty close vote, and after a very instructive debate, the new bonds were made payable in gold, for the reason that it was demonstrated that the State would thereby save at least $100,000 a year in interest.

This demonstration ought to operate as an object lesson with the people of Alabama as to the value of a stable standard and of confidence that it will be maintained. People very generally believe in this country that the gold standard will be maintained, and that all our currency will be held to it, but the shadow of doubt kept up by Populist agitation and silver lunacy, and especially by paltering in Congress, makes credit specifically based upon gold about one-fourth more valuable than that based upon currency or merely upon "coin." The United States Government has demonstrated this without producing any effect upon Congress. The State of Alabama has demonstrated it, and its Legislature was wise enough to profit by it.

The debate at Montgomery brought out some wholesome statements. In the discussion of the conference report upon which the bill was finally passed on the last day of the session, one member of the House said: "Every student of finance knows that there can be but one standard; a double standard is an unthinkable thing." As to the particular question before the House, he said that it was a "practical business one," it was not a party question, but a question of the welfare of the State. And he added this statement, which would be quite startling if uttered in either chamber of the National Capitol: "The true test of party expediency and the enduring basis of party supremacy is to be found in devotion to the public welfare." To men like Sherman and Reed, and like Gorman and Jones, this must appear to be the "unthinkable thing."

WASHINGTON'S PRAYER.

The remarkable selection made by Washington from the Book of Joshua, in a prayer which he uttered in public on Valentine's Hill, in Yonkers, at about the time of his departure for what proved to be the battlefield of Chatterton's Hill, was revealed from among the unchronicled traditions of the ancient family of Valentine through a publication in a recent issue of The Times. The language of the selection was as follows:

"The Lord God of gods, the Lord God of gods, he knoweth, and Israel he shall know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, (save us not this day.)"

The time referred to was a period of great anxiety for the friends of the Revolution. The American Army of raw volunteers, imperfectly disciplined and poorly supplied, was extended along the high grounds in Westchester County, from King's Bridge on the south to a point near White Plains on the north. It had just come from the disastrous campaign on Long Island and the battlefields of Harlem and Fort Washington Heights, and was retreating northward with painful difficulty toward the hilly country about White Plains. The losses in battle and from hunger, exposure, and fatigue had reduced its effective force to 16,000 men, and these were so dispirited by defeat that they inspired no confidence in the mind of the Commander in Chief. This feeble force was confronted by the triumphant army of the King, numbering upward of 30,000 disciplined troops, well equipped with supplies of all kinds for an active campaign and supported on the adjacent waters of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound by strong naval forces, leaving a brigade to protect Manhattan Island. Lord Howe had transported the main body of his army by way of the Sound under the protection of a number of ships of war, and had effected a landing on the eastern shore of Westchester County at Throgg's Neck, while the ships of war Phoenix, Roebuck, and Tartar, carrying 116 guns, had forced a passage up the Hudson and were harassing the westerly shores of the county, cutting off at the same time such of Washington's supplies as were coming to him by way of that river.

In this prayer the man Washington unconsciously revealed himself in a most interesting way. To his mind his mission as the leader for the struggle for freedom was akin to that of Joshua and the children of Israel. Considering the nature of this crisis in the campaign, the very existence of the Revolution depending upon the outcome of the then impending and most unequal contest, this revelation of the inmost thoughts of the Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary forces has a power of appeal and a dramatic completeness which are thrilling to contemplate. The sentiment expressed by him in this paragraph from the Book of Joshua is in entire harmony with the exalted personal character of the Father of his Country as the perspective of time has revealed it to us.

It is most fitting as an appeal for Divine guidance, coming from the leader of a revolution in the cause of human liberty. It is interesting also as being the only form of words known to have been used in prayer by him. History tells of his having been seen in prayer at Valley Forge and on other occasions in his tent. These, however, were his private devotions, concerning which nothing is known as to the nature of the appeals then made. It therefore seems fitting to suggest that the site of the old homestead of the Valentines should be marked by a suitable monument as being the place where these remarkable words were uttered.

The news that during the second week of February there were 61 cases of cholera and 29 deaths in Constantinople, and the latest official reports from infected parts of Russia, indicate that Europe must contend again in the coming warm season with the disease which caused more than 50,000 deaths there last year. Galicia appears to be the only part of Western Europe in which cholera still prevails, but the Government's reports show that in the month ending with Jan. 6 there were 646 cases and 351 deaths in that province. The disease was found, however, in no less than twenty-eight Governments, or provinces, of Russia during December, and the following reports, for the period between Nov. 11 and Dec. 22, show a considerable mortality in seven of them: Podolia, 692; Witebst, 28; Petrikov, 37; Minsk, 15; Kovno, 51; Kiev, 71; Bessarabia, 59. The sanitary representative of this country at Constantinople announced on Jan. 3 that steps had "been taken to prevent any outbreak of disease among the pilgrims who will shortly arrive in the Holy Land at Hedjaz," but it is against infection from Russia and Constantinople, rather than from Mecca and Jeddah, that Western Europe must set up sanitary barriers next Spring.

It has not been an easy matter for the physicians of San Francisco to obtain even enough antitoxine serum for tests of its value, but it is reported that the quantity procured has been used with very good effect, and now the Legislature has enacted a law for the establishment and support of a laboratory at which the remedy shall be produced for the use of the people of California. We presume that eventually the people of some other adjoining States will procure their supplies from this laboratory. The money appropriated by California for this work has been wisely and profitably invested.

An Algerian Schoolmaster's Scheme.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In Algeria there is a French Government schoolmaster, who was not only passionately addicted to the exercise of his profession, but was also fired with the ambition of getting a decoration out of it. He met, however, with a serious initial difficulty. At Yacouren, where he was appointed, there was an excellent schoolhouse, but there were no scholars. It occurred to the schoolmaster, at last, to propose an arrangement with an influential personage in the district on mutual terms. The influential personage was to supply a sufficiency of pupils, and was, in return, to be supplied with food, shelter, and an office. For the influential one was a brigand, the great Areski himself. And the great Areski happened to be much wanted just then, so he accepted the proposal. He took the leather sling off his carbine, and soon had all the Kabyle boys round about scuttling into that schoolroom. The schoolmaster taught the young idea to shot by day, and kept his felonious friend out of the way of being shot by night, and fondly fancied the red ribbon was as good as in his buttonhole; but it was so that the gendarmes came for them both. The great Areski will be in the dock directly, and beside him will stand the educational enthusiast, charged with being an accessory before and after the fact to all sorts of unpleasant things.

Splendid Southern News Service.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

There has been an immense improvement in the telegraphic service of The News and Courier since the Southern Associated Press established its special system of leased wires, and particularly since the recent alliance of the Southern Associated press with the United Press. The volume of the news is greater, the quality of news is better, and the service is prompter than it has ever been. Under our old contract with the New-York Associated Press, the volume of The News and Courier's telegraphic service was 8,000 words a day during the week and about 4,000 words on Sunday. On Saturday night up to 2 o'clock Sunday morning the leased wire of the News and Courier brought into this office 17,900 words, and after an intermission of twenty minutes the service began again, and was continued until the total number of words reached 18,075. And this great volume was handled by the telegraph operator of The News and Courier, Mr. Stephen B. Russell, without a single break. We do not believe that the general public are greatly interested in such details, but it is just as well, perhaps, that they should be informed occasionally of the splendid news service which they are receiving through The News and Courier.

The Chen Yuen's Infinite Buoyancy.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Custom cannot stale the Chen Yuen's infinite buoyancy. She was sent to the bottom, if you remember, the day before the war began, and has gone down once a fortnight ever since. At Wei-Hai-Wei she was sunk by gun fire the day before yesterday and torpedoed the night before last. Now the latest dispatch from Che-Foo tells us she is alive once again, though where and what doing doth not yet appear. Perhaps the gallant Ting has got aboard her and is continuing his gallant stand, for the same telegram denies the story that the island fort is taken. Which tale is likely to be the truth we should hardly care to say. Che-Foo is the most credible source, for the accounts from Wei-Hai-Wei are just what the Japanese staff chooses to send. On the other hand, no eye witness can be at Che-Foo, except fugitives from Wei-Hai-Wei, who may have hurriedly left before the disaster was complete. We shall know in a day or two; in any case, it makes no important difference.

Versatility of Kaiser Wilhelm.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Last night the Kaiser read a paper on the necessity of co-operation between sea and land forces, illustrated by the war. A large number of naval and military officers were present; we are not told whether there was a magic lantern. The Kaiser has now appeared as a monarch, a General, a strategic theorist, a parson, a sailor, a statesman, a labor leader, a painter, a father, a husband, a son, a man, a man of science, a critic of rowing, an occ. poet, a musician, a theologian, a sportsman, and a handy man able to make himself generally useful. So far as we are aware, he has not yet shown himself as a metaphysician, and we contemplate asking him for an article on Mr. Balfour's philosophy in relation to the Nihilism of Friedrich Nietzsche. When he has done this, and appeared at the Hoftheater as Hamlet or Little Eyolf, there will be nothing left for him but to take up the trance business and sleep for a week. But he will try that last.

Saw the Battle of Waterloo.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There has just died in Whitechapel Infirmary, at the age of ninety, Mrs. Todd, whose father was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and who herself was there at the time. Not very long ago Mrs. Todd was asked if she remembered the battle. "Remember it? Indeed, I do," was the reply. "I see the Duke now, when I think of it; and I hear the drum—the horrible drum—that called the men to the battle. I was only a child of ten, and many things I was told of afterward I never knew at that time. But the music and the drums, and the noise of the guns, and the soldiers dashing past—all this is as if I saw and heard it now."

CONGRATULATIONS

A Times Reader Who Likes Candid Discussion and Plain Truths.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a regular subscriber of The Times. I am so well pleased with its course on public affairs that I have often wanted to send you some expression of my personal gratification therewith.

To have an acknowledged party organ so free from mere partisanship that it can discuss public matters on a broad, all-comprehending basis, and judge of public questions in an unprejudiced manner, is one of the most hopeful indications of the times that I know of. For illustration, that such a trenchant, conclusive editorial as yours on Hill and Hillism should be ready on the morning after his nomination, when many other leading journals were wholly, or almost wholly, silent on a subject of such profound moment, an article written more in sorrow than in anger, was a contribution to the general welfare of which any public organ of any party might well be proud; and there can be little doubt that it did much to bring about his notable defeat.

Is not McKane, too, where he now is, through the unremitting following up of his course by your journal? And, are not New-Jersey politics the purer to-day by reason of the persistent attention given them in your columns? To have accomplished such results, and much else, in bringing current matters home to men's minds aright, not through mere faultfinding, but by a sound, rational treatment of them, irrespective of, or, rather, in spite of, their immediate party bearings; this surely is something on which to be congratulated. A. H. G.

ROSEBERY IS TRIUMPHANT

Portentous Motion of Sir Henry James Superbly Defeated.

CONSERVATIVES AID THE CABINET

House of Commons Would Not Give the Impression that India Could Not Obtain Justice in England.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sir Henry James's motion regarding India's cotton duties was defeated by a vote of 304 to 109.

In support of the motion Sir Henry James said there had always been a feeling in Lancashire that an import duty in India was a dead weight to the trade. He then proceeded to review the history of Indian tariffs since an early period of the present century.

He said that since 1882, when the Indian import duties were abolished, her markets had remained open. Under the free markets India's trade had gone on increasing, driving Lancashire out and into the markets of Japan and China. The new duty which had been levied upon cotton would further embarrass Lancashire.

The Government, he said, had been influenced by the agitation of Anglo-Indian officials, not so much in favor of India, as against Lancashire. It was an agitation against trade which had lost more through the fall in the price of the rupee than any other interest in the country. These officials had misled the Secretary of State for India, who no doubt had the best intentions, but had not consulted the practical merchants and manufacturers.

The result was that the home trade had been ignored. The duties imposed in India had dislocated the Lancashire trade. The counteracting excise duty, which had been imposed in India, had proved to be really no protection to British producers, while it had created intense dissatisfaction in India.

Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, said that before Sir Henry James charged him with having sacrificed the interests of England to India he ought to have obtained better proof of the correctness of anything he had mentioned in his speech. The censure of India in regard to the excise duty was equally severe in the censure of Lancashire. Both had accused him of sacrificing their interests, India's to Lancashire, and the latter's to India. Both could not be accurate. He had done what he thought was justice to both. A serious financial difficulty existed in India, and a large deficit must be faced. Therefore, when the import duty was proposed, in fairness to both countries, it was met with an offsetting excise duty.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, advised the House to think twice what effect the decision about to be made would have in India. He felt, he said, that there had not been sufficient co-operation between India and the home Government. The debate ought to be followed by an earnest and persistent effort to bring Lancashire and Indian opinions closer. If the difference were only one of tariffs, a compromise certainly could be obtained.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would not hesitate for a moment to support the decision required by the best interests of India, regardless of the effect upon the Liberal Party. He could only regret that the House had been forced in this matter to consider a motion rendering necessary what must assume the character of a party vote. The Government was ready to meet the issue fairly and squarely and without delay. If defeated, they would feel that there was no cause for which they could fall more worthily. It would be a pity, however, if the vote should leave on the minds of the people of India the lasting impression that they could not hope for justice from England.

There was no excitement whatever over the debate.

It was at one time reported that Mr. James was anxious to drop the motion without a division, if the Government insisted upon dividing the House upon it, but it was not expected that the Government would have a majority of more than twenty on the vote.

MANY MARINE MISADVENTURES.

Steamer Assyrian Rescues the Crew of the Wrecked Bark Louise.

GLASGOW, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Assyrian, Capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia Feb. 6 for Glasgow, arrived at Greenock last evening with the crew, thirteen in number, of the Russian bark Louise, Capt. Sundell, from Pensacola Dec. 19 for Queenstown, which was abandoned at sea Feb. 17, in latitude 54° north, longitude 23° west. The Assyrian had two lifeboats stove in while rescuing the Louise's crew. The sea was very heavy, and a strong southeast gale was blowing.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The damage to the British steamer Cape Corrientes, Capt. Robinson, from Galveston, which arrived at Havre Feb. 17, after having been aground at Dartmouth, where she touched for coal, and on which fire was discovered after she had discharged a part of her cargo at Havre, is more serious than was at first supposed. The fire was confined to No. 2 hold. Two thousand bales of her cargo of cotton were damaged.

The British schooner Charles James, Capt. Johnson, at Queenstown from Macelo, reports that she encountered a gale on Jan. 23 in latitude 28° north, longitude 34° west, during which her decks were swept by heavy seas, which carried away her long boat and stove her galley. She also lost some sails, and her starboard bulwarks and rail were smashed. She labored heavily and sprung a leak in her upper works, but was not very seriously damaged. She was obliged to jettison fifty bags of her cargo. On Feb. 1, in latitude 31° north, longitude 32° west, she experienced another heavy storm.

The British steamer Cotohele, Capt. Trimck, from New-York Sept. 25, before reported docked at Mauritius with extensive damage to her bottom, will effect temporary repairs there at a cost of £1,800. The work of repairing her will occupy a month.

A dispatch received here says a lighter, having on board a quantity of petroleum, a part of the cargo of the British bark Lerwick, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia for Blaye, before reported in the Gironde leaking badly, sank at Bordeaux and her cargo went adrift.

A dispatch from Huelva says the boisterous weather prevailing prevents any approach to the British steamer Novocastria, which went aground on Feb. 9, while leaving that port for Philadelphia. The steamer's cargo will not be worth having after the expenses incurred are paid, and authority has been given to jettison a portion of it.

The Portuguese steamer Olinda, Capt. De Rosa, from New-York Jan. 17, has been slightly damaged by collision at Leixoes.

The British steamer Lucerne, Capt. Dyer, from Philadelphia Feb. 6 for Liverpool, which passed Kinsale to-day, signalled that she had sighted the British steamer Sargasso, Capt. Hinds, from Belize Jan. 25, via Norfolk Feb. 2 for Liverpool, towing the British steamer Ganges, for New-Orleans for Havre, via Corcubion, Spain, which, while being towed from the latter port for her destination, parted her hawsers off the Island of Ushant, on the 15th inst., during a gale, and disappeared.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Sargasso, Capt. Hinds, from Belize Jan. 25 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day, having in tow the British steamer Ganges, Capt. Roberts, from New-Orleans Jan. 6 for Havre, (before reported.) The Sargasso had towed the Ganges 160 miles.

Details of the Raid on Akassa.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Mail dispatches from West Africa give details of the native raid on the Royal Niger Company's headquarters at Akassa last month. The natives captured Mr. Wyse, chief of the company's printing works, and took him to Nimbi, where they beheaded him. It is believed that a large number of the company's native employes were killed or captured. It is understood that a British advance upon Nimbi is imminent.

Clyde Shipping Business Lament.

GLASGOW, Feb. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow shipowners this afternoon Chairman Browne declared that the Clyde shipping business was never worse than it is now. The shipowners, he said, must combine to raise the rates of freight or else lay up their boats, and at the same time reduce the new tonnage. Chairman Dunlop of the Allan Line ascribed the prevalent depression to trades unionism.

CLOAKMAKERS' TROUBLES IN COURT

Freedman Brothers Seek to Have a Temporary Injunction Continued.

Some of the troubles growing out of the recent strike of the cloakmakers were aired in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Andrews, when the firm of Freedman Brothers of 565 Broadway asked that the preliminary injunction granted to the firm last week, restraining Pietro Catelane and others from prosecuting their suits against the plaintiff firms during the pendency of the action by the plaintiffs to re-form their contract with the defendants, be continued. Ex-Judge Truax and Joseph Kohler appeared for the plaintiffs and Antonio Astarita for the defendants.

The suit shows that on Nov. 8 of last year Freedman Brothers entered into a contract with Catalauo and 100 other cloakmakers that was to run until Dec. 1 of this year. The contract stated that the men furnished by Catalano were to be provided with work at the regular rates of the trade during the time of the contract, and that in the event of the strike that was then on with the Cloakmakers' Union being settled and it becoming necessary to discharge any of Catalano's people during that time, the firm was to pay to each of them $100, which was to be a release from all obligations of the firm.

Catalano, as foreman, and his 100 men went to work as agreed, and in December, the strike being nearly over and many of the old employes being willing to work for lower wages than those then in the firm's employ, it is charged that Freedman Brothers began a systematic freezing out of the Catalano people. It is charged also that they did not discharge the men on account of the clause by which the $100 would be forfeited, but they did not give them work during the month of December, although the men claim that there were other people working there, and their contract was violated by the 100 men of Catalano being refused work.

Antonio Buttone, one of the men, then went to the First District Court and brought a suit against the firm for $95 for the work he should have received under the contract during the month of December, according to the contract.

The defense of the firm was that December was the dull season in manufacturing, and that the men knew this, and that it was understood that there was to be no claim for full work when for several months in the year the trade was depressed.

The suit it still pending in the District Court, and in the meantime Freedman Brothers brought an action to reform the contract to the extent of inserting a clause relative to the work in the dull season, and Mr. Kohler got a preliminary injunction last week to restrain Catalane's men from prosecuting their actions for damages during the pendency of the action for the reformation of the contract.

Lawyer Kohler, in arguing yesterday for the continuation of the injunction, showed to the court that it would work irreparable injury to his clients if judgments were obtained against them by all of these irresponsible people, from whom, if the reformation suit was in the favor of the firm, it would be impossible to recover back the amounts gotten by them in judgments, and it had been openly avowed that, if the suit in the District Court was in favor of Buttone, 100 other suits would follow.

Mr. Asterits claimed that the firm was trying to freeze his clients out by not giving them work, and had broken their contract clearly.

Judge Andrews reserved decision.

Shoes for Women.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The coming shoes for women are handsomer than ever. There are three beautiful designs. The first, a superb Oxford tie, dongola foxed, and patent leather tipped. It has a heel foxing curved from the vamp seam back to the top of the shoe. The top is of handsome drab cloth and the lace stays are ornate. The latter, as well as the heel foxing, is scalloped at the edges. It has a slender, pointed toe and medium heel.

The second is a high cut with a checked cloth top and thirty-two eyelets with silk laces. This is foxed with bright dongola in blucherette shape, and has a deep, pointed tip of patent leather. It is slender toed, but slightly square at the tip.

The third is the nullifier congress, imitation button variety. This is also of bright dongola, with three large buttons at the points of the broad button flap. The tip extends up to the vamp seam and from this point an elaborate patent leather front stay extends to the ear of the top. They are all fine shoes and retail at from $3 to $4 per pair.

A Delirious Man's Journey.

From The Boston Herald.

Thomas H. Newbold of New-Haven, Conn., had a peculiar experience about two weeks ago. He was taken down with pneumonia at his lodging place in New-Haven, and one day while his nurses were out of the room he arose, during a spell of delirium, possessed of the idea that he must see his affianced. He for a wonder got to the New-Haven station without trouble, and took the train for Waterford. He reached the latter place and got off. It was remarked by the conductor that the man looked very pale, but he did not notice anything else out of the way with him. Newbold was so weak after leaving the train that it took him two hours to reach the house where his affianced lived, a distance of half a mile. The weather was bitterly cold, and when he reached the house he fell prostrate through the open door. His coming naturally caused considerable surprise to the family, but he was quickly taken in, put to bed, and tenderly taken care of. He had a hard fight for life, and is now reported to be out of danger.

A Poorhouse by Another Name.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Not long ago the poorhouse at Fort Howard was burned down. The Green Bay Gazette quotes a tender-hearted citizen of Fort Howard as expressing the hope that when it is rebuilt it will be called by some less repellant name, such, for instance, as the Old Folks' Home, or the Home for the Friendless. He says: "Many people who ought to be inmates of such a place are kept from going there simply because it is called the poorhouse. If it was called what it really is, a home for the aged and friendless, people would not dread going."

Post Office Robbed.

BENNETT, Neb., Feb. 21.—The Post Office was entered last night, and the safe blown open. The thieves took stamps valued at $300, all the registered letters and packages, and the private papers of the Postmaster. A few of the latter were later found in a box car.

CHINESE AROUND CHE-FOO

Marshal Oyama Reports There Are None Visible Near Wen-Ting.

JAPAN'S DIET APPROVES NEW LOAN

Defenders of Port Arthur Condemned to Imprisonment Until Autumn and Then They Will Be Beheaded.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Field Marshal Oyama reports, under date of Feb. 18, that none of the enemy's troops are visible in the direction of Wen-Ting, but that there are many Chinese troops in the vicinity of Che-Foo.

The committee of the Japanese Diet has reported favorably on the new loan of 100,000,000 yen. There were two reports. The interest on the loan will not exceed 6 per cent.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to The Globe says that an imperial dispatch, issued on Feb. 19, announces that Taotai-Kung and Gen. Yeh-Chi-Cao have been tried by the Board of Punishment and condemned to imprisonment until Autumn, when they will be beheaded. This punishment is inflicted upon them for the loss of Port Arthur.

In the House of Commons prior to the introduction of Sir Henry James's motion, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Labouchère, said that the Government had recently sounded the Governments of the powers and the United States in regard to bringing about peace between China and Japan, and had received replies which were generally favorable. The communications could not be published, however, in view of the existing situation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Russian War Department has ordered that the infantry battalion stationed at Stretensk, on the Chinese frontier, be increased to five battalions. The increase will be made by means of mobilizing troops in the vicinity.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Eclair declares that Europe ought to support Japan in the dismemberment of China, but, nevertheless, ought to insist upon the neutrality of Corea, in regard to which France is in accord with Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A cable dispatch was received at the Japanese Legation this morning conveying the news that Admiral Ito had telegraphed the Japanese Government, under date of Feb. 20, that the Japanese fleet entered Wei-Hai-Wei on Feb. 17 and took control of the forts and torpedo station on Liu-Kung Island.

The Japanese captured ten Chinese war vessels, including the iron-clad Chen-Yuen and two cruisers, among them one of the largest modern war ships and six alphabetical gunboats. One of the latter was disarmed and given to the Chinese for the transportation of the body of Admiral Ting.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The President's Recommendation to Arbitrate Is Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress relative to the British Guiana and Venezuela boundary dispute, which declares that the President's suggestion made in his last annual message that Great Britain and Venezuela should refer their dispute to friendly arbitration, be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both parties in interest.

While the British Government will undoubtedly learn officially of this formal declaration of the United States, it is doubtful if any stronger representation of our attitude in the matter can be made than has already been insistently pressed by Ambassador Bayard under instructions issued by Secretary Gresham.

This territorial dispute, involving the contest of territory in which valuable gold deposits have been discovered and of which Great Britain has taken possession, made the subject of diplomatic correspondence for ten years or more, without the slightest indication of a definite termination.

PARIS BLACKMAILERS PUNISHED.

Portalis's Severest Sentence—Canivet and Trocard Acquitted.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The prosecution for blackmail against M. Portalis, editor of the Dix-Neuvième Siècle; M. Girard, the manager of that paper; M. Declerq, also employed on that journal; Baron Heftler, of The Paix; M. Raoul Canivet, editor of Le Paris; M. Trocard, ex-director of The Paix, and M. Dreyfus, also an editor, was ended to-day.

MM. Portalis, Girard, Heftler, Declerq, and Dreyfus were found guilty; MM. Canivet and Trocard were acquitted. Sentences of imprisonment were imposed upon the guilty ones as follows: M. Portalis, five years; MM. Girard and Heftler, each two years; M. Declerq, fifteen months, and M. Dreyfus, one year; MM. Canivet and Trocard were discharged.

In addition to the sentences of imprisonment imposed, M. Portalis was fined 3,000f; MM. Heftler and Girard, 1,000f; M. Dreyfus, 500f, and M. Declerq, 200f. M. Blawoski, who was included in the prosecution, was also found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 200f.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT EGYPT.

Troopship Malabaris to Land Five Hundred Men at Alexandria.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Several of the Paris newspapers this morning publish attacks upon Baron Cromer, British Agent and Consul in Egypt, for his attitude toward the Khedive. The Soleil deeply laments the apathy of France in regard to Egypt, and expresses hope that she may speedily become aroused.

The Débats correspondent in Cairo says British agents are circulating the rumor that the natives in Alexandria are preparing to attack the Europeans. The correspondent describes the rumor as a pure falsehood, got up by English provocative agents who foment trouble for the benefit of Great Britain.

It has excited considerable comment in Portsmouth that the troop ship Malabar, which is on the eve of her departure for India with a relief force, has received orders, contrary to the original programme, to land 500 men at Alexandria and embark there a smaller number of men than the first orders called for.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Standard has this dispatch from Cairo:

"The situation in Alexandria has been somewhat overdrawn. Symptoms of inquietude exist, but probably they will go no further."

GERMAN TOBACCO TAX BILL.

The Greater Part of the Revenue to be Raised by Import Duties.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Count von Posadowsky, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, introduced the new Tobacco Tax bill in the Reichstag to-day. The bill is similar in most respects to the one laid before the Deputies last year. The principal alteration is the reduction of the estimated revenue by about 13,000,000 marks. The greater part of the revenue under the new bill would be raised by import duties on foreign tobacco.

The fate of the bill is supposed to rest with the Clericals, who, on principle, oppose measures likely to render the Imperial Government less dependent upon the individual States.

To-day Deputy Mueller, Clerical Deputy from Fulda, spoke for the party. He carefully abstained from defining the Clerical attitude toward the bill, and advocated its reference to a special committee.

The Social Democrats, Radicals, and Anti-Semites attacked the bill on the ground that it threatened thousands of German tobacco workers with idleness and want.

In his speech for the Tobacco Tax bill, Count von Posadowsky said that the Reichstag, having accepted the Army bills, must provide means to carry them into effect. The tax on tobacco was the only practicable tax.

The assertion that the bill, if enacted, would involve the dismissal of thousands of workingmen was groundless, and was made only for demagogical purposes. The Government insisted upon the general lines of the bill, but was willing to discuss the details.

Numerous petitions against the bill have been sent to the Reichstag. The number of signatures is estimated as a million.

Death of Auguste Philippoteaux.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Auguste Philippoteaux, Moderate Republican Deputy for the Ardennes, died to-day.

August Philippoteaux was born April 17, 1821, at Sedan, whereof he was Mayor, in 1870, at the dowfall of the Empire. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1871, re-elected in 1876, and seven times from 1880 to 1885. He became Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies. He was elected in 1893 against a Socialist Laborer.

Persistent Incendiaries in Colon.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—The Star and Herald correspondent in Colon says that three attempts to burn buildings were made there on Tuesday morning. All were frustrated before the fire got well started. Repeated efforts to burn the town were made a month ago, and the people of Colon are greatly excited over the persistence of the incendiaries.

A Quarrel of French Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Deputy Gaston Thomson called Deputy Rene Viviani a liar during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies this evening. A duel is arranging. Thomson is a Republican from an Algerian constituency and Viviani is a Socialist from Pars.

Carcanga Is at Last Arrested.

BARCELONA, Feb. 21.—The police have arrested the Anarchist Carcanga, who was implicated with Ballas, Cerezuela, and Franch in the series of dynamite outrages beginning with the attempt upon Marshal Campos's life and ending with the explosion in the Lyceum Theatre.

Natives Threaten Diego Suarez.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The last mail from Madagascar says that 4,500 Hovas and other natives were menacing Diego Suarez, at the north extremity of the island. The neighborhood has been almost denuded of troops for the campaign in the interior.

Death of Alphonse Guérin.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Alphonse Guérin, the famous surgeon and medical author, died to-day. He was seventy-eight years old. He was a commander of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Academy of Medicine.

Death of Two French Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Emil Recipon, Republican Deputy for the Ille-et-Vilaine, and Jean Baptiste Duchasseint, Radical Deputy for the Puy-de-Dome, died last night.

FORDHAM CLUB'S DINNER

Speeches by J. M. Tierney, W. J. Fryer, and Others.

The rooms of the Fordham Club were crowded last night with guests, the occasion being the seventh annual dinner, in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

President John J. Brady made an address after the dinner, in which he spoke of the good work done for the annexed district by the club. Letters of regret were read from Mayor Strong, ex-Postmaster General James, and Frank W. Smith.

Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Bar," by John M. Tierney; "The Social Influence of the Fordham Club," by William J. Fryer; "Public School Education," by Joseph A. Goulden; "Twenty-fourth Ward Philosophy," by Prof. A. H. Dumbon; "The Day We Celebrate," by Benjamin E. S. Fairchild; "The Judiciary," by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien; "The North Side and Its Future," by James M. Wells.

Among the 150 guests were Judge McCrea, ex-Assemblyman Charles C. Marrin, Alderman R. R. Randall, ex-Alderman Thomas M. Lynch, Judge Patterson, ex-Alderman Moebus, William H. Ten Eyck, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; the Rev. C. J. Holt, and the Rev. C. M. Hodgson, Samuel McMillan, T. J. Brady, Superintendent of the building; Dock Commissioner Phelan, Coroner Shea, ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellison, who is also an ex-President of the club; ex-Assemblyman C. V. Halloy, Alderman A. Noonan, ex-Assemblyman J. W. Flynn, Sergeant of Park Police Hodges, Thomas Gorman, Charles Stelty, and Patrick Sarsfield Kent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:10 A. M.—210 East Fifty-ninth Street; Mrs. O'Connor; dwelling; damage slight.
11:55 A. M.—679 Ninth Avenue; chimney; no damage.
4:35 P. M.—55 Broad Street; Eclipse Printing Company; damage slight.
5:55 P. M.—230 East Seventy-second Street; Fannie Teichner; damage, $15.
6:05 P. M.—69 Chrystie Street; Meyer Ninenly; damage trifling.
6:10 P. M.—Ninth Avenue and Hudson Street; Tarlton & Co., and others; damage, $105,000.
6:15 P. M.—150 West Fifty-seventh Street; Acker, Merrall & Condit; damage, $50.
7:06 P. M.—174 Madison Street; Solomon Zarppfky; damage, trifling.
7:21 P. M.—193 Division Street; Abraham Goldstein; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—101 Allen Street; Sarah Dunkelman; damage trifling.
8:40 P. M.—225 Mott Street; Elizabeth Pehan; damage, $50.
9 P. M.—204 Broome Street; David Balinson; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Hamilton Harris of Albany is at the Windsor.

—Max Alvary of Hamburg is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira is at the Waldorf.

—Bishop Denis M. Bradley of New-Hampshire is at the Westminster.

—State Senators Clarence Lexow and Edmund O'Connor and Assemblyman George R. Malby are at the Metropole.

—Ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri and Timothy Hopkins and Irving M. Scott of San Francisco are at the Holland.

—Baron Ketteler, Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington; Mme. Rosa Sucher of Germany, and Melville E. Stone of Chicago are at the Cambridge.

The Turkish Toe.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Something new is the "Turkish toe." It is two inches longer than the foot, and turned up so that the least bit of the sole appears to view when worn. It is an elongated razor toe. It is made on both men's and women's lasts, and manufacturers say it will be a permanent style. There is a decided tendency to narrow toes. Even the square ones are "narrow square." As for the material in Spring shoes, colors will lead, then patent leather, kangaroo, and, of course, glazed kid will be fashionable.

HAMLET ENDS THE LIST

"Look, Where Sadly the Poor Wretch Comes Reading!"

BEERBOHM TREE AS THE DANE

A Wonderfully Fine Portrayal in a Pictorial Sense, Always Graceful and Elegant, but Surely Not Tragical.

The Hamlet of Mr. Beerbohm Tree is undoubtedly a youth of royal blood and a Dane. He has the grace, the elegance, the noble aspect of a prince,—a prince of romance. His tall stature, his flowing blond hair, his long, handsome face, adorned by a short silken beard that has never known the touch of steel, and yet, scant as it is, happily lacks the immature appearance a youth's first beard often has; his mobile features, and his large, expressive blue eyes; his handsome garments, of traditional black, worn with easy grace; his courtly manners, his broad, free gestures, his quick, buoyant step, his serene elegance in repose, his poetical grace in motion, are all tokens of such a prince as romantic maidens might well dream about. Not necessarily, one might argue, the chief outward denotements of the character of this particular prince, the brooding, intellectual, sorrowing, half-demented Dane. But Hamlet was a prince, first of all, and a scholar next, and this Hamlet has the aspects of both.

Perhaps his melancholy is not profound, but who could fail to be moved by the horror and anguish of Hamlet as he stands listening to the fecital of the Ghost? In his first sight of the spectre Mr. Tree did not very deeply impress the audience last night. The scene, as in Mr. Willard's production of the tragedy, was close to the footlights. Hamlet's expression of his contempt for the old custom of midnight carousing to which King Claudius held, was so vociferous as to lose its effect, and his amazement when the Ghost came in to view, following immediately that noisy harangue, was not moving. The scene until the departure of the Prince was marked by nice intelligence, though; the outburst of passion when Horatio and the soldier tried to prevent his going was vigorous and effective, and Hamlet's quick resolve to learn the meaning of the vision was well-expressed. He drew his sword when his friends tried to hold him, and he kept it drawn, as a matter of precaution; but it did not occur to him to trail it behind him out of respect to his dead father's shade, or to elevate the cross of the handle to ward off evil influences.

The Ghost, hazily seen at first behind a scrim drop, proceeded directly to "the dreadful summit of the cliff," and Hamlet stood below him on an incline, with head thrown back, eyes dilated, and every muscle rigid until fright gave place to grief, and that to the desire for vengeance. He sheathed his sword, as the knowledge that he was really in the presence of his beloved father's spirit grew upon him, but drew it again, impulsively, when the villainy of his uncle was revealed. When the ghost faded away—and the fading process was not illusive, for the machinery worked badly—he threw himself flat upon the hillside, in a fit of passionate grief, but at the words, "Oh, fie! Hold, hold, my heart!" rose to his full height, and his succeeding soliloquy was a fine example of vehement declamation. He used writing tablets, which he carried in a pocket at his belt. The Ghost was in the "cellarage" in the scene of the oath, but the moving influence of this part of the play vanished with the coming of Horatio and Marcellus. The note of profound grief was not struck in "Rest, perturbed spirit!" and Hamlet was picturesque, rather than tragic, at the close of Act I.

It is doubtful if he ever was tragical. Some of his best effects are to be described by the employment of the objectionable but understandable word, "melodramatic." Much often depended on the changing light effects, and orchestral music, beautiful, and in the present case very appropriate, frequently accompanied the action, as in the ghost scenes, the discovery of Ophelia at her orisons, and the climax of the play scene. This music, composed by George Henschel, also included a prelude and entr'actes, and a stately Danish march for the court scenes.

In his first interview with Polonius Hamlet's byplay was elaborate and ingenious, but his first scene with Rosencranz and Guildenstern was sadly disappointing. The idea that he would make them think him mad was clear enough, but the wonder was they did not think him drunk. He rested long enough from his antics, however, to give due significance to the beautiful speech, "This goodly frame, the earth, &c." In his first scene with the Players Hamlet's attitudes and manner combined authority, courtliness, interest, and keen mental alertness. The scene has rarely been better done, except that there were two several opinions on the stage as to the pronunciation of "mobled."

The daylight faded when Hamlet was left alone to call himself a rogue and peasant slave, and fall a cursing like a very drab, and before his idea to catch the conscience of the King with the play, there was no light left but the glow of burning logs in a huge fireplace. Before this fire, with the red light illuminating his pale face, Hamlet knelt to begin to write, with nervous vehemence, his interpolated scene.

The two great soliloquies were rendered with apt intelligence and excellent vocal skill, but the shortcomings of the actor's voice were strongly felt in these. It seemed ever thin and monotonous. The "business" in the scene with Ophelia was beautifully expressive, and technically considered, this passage was perfectly played by both Mr. Tree and Mrs. Tree, who was a graceful and acceptable Ophelia. Hamlet's discovery of Polonius and the King behind the arras was beautifully brought about, and there was a splendid display of dramatic purpose, therefore, in the exclamation, "Where's your father?" and the succeeding passage. After he had spoken his last harsh word, and left the lady weeping piteously, Hamlet returned stealthily to kiss her blond hair—an action which made the remark of Claudius, "Love! His affections do not that way tend," seem incongruous.

Hamlet instructed the Players in an easy colloquial tone, and was exceedingly fervid in his succeeding interview with Horatio, whom he requested to observe his uncle, "even with the very comment of thy soul," instead of "my soul." The play scene was much like Irving's, even to the nervous conning by Hamlet of the lines, the creeping, snake-like across the stage to the foot of the throne, and the leap into the vacant chair of state at the climax. All this was highly effective, but the scene with the recorder, the soliloquy with the King at prayer, and the incidents in the Queen's closet were all sadly lacking in tragic fire.

The pictorial effects were all admirable, and much depended on them.

In the Queen's closet the Ghost was seen as a vision, with a weird background of Autumnal sky. The room of state in the castle was a handsome and appropriate scene. Much of the scenery was well-worn. The costumes and groupings were artistic and the whole performance was much better than that of "The Merry Wives." As the work of an actor who also does Falstaff, and so many other widely-differeing parts, Tree's Hamlet is noteworthy. It is a portrayal that ought to be seen by everybody, for—though it is not a great Hamlet—it is an ingenious, thoughtful, and interesting one.

Claudius	Henry Neville
Hamlet	Beerbohm Tree
Polonius	Holman Clark
Horatio	Herbert Thomas
Laertes	C. M. Hallard
Rosenerantz	Edward Ferris
Guildenstern	Lesly Thomson
Marcellus	Parker Hanks
Priest	Charles Allan
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	Nutcombe Gould
First Gravedigger	Lionel Brough
Second Gravedigger	J. Wilfes
First Actor	F. P. Stevens
Gertrude	Frances Ivor
Ophelia	Mrs. Tree
Player Queen	Hilda Hanbury

A New Version of "Sans Gene."

The people who went to the Broadway Theatre last night listened to a version of "Mme. Sans Gêne somewhat different from that which has hitherto been used by Miss Kidder and her companions in their presentation of M. Sardou's extremely energetic drama. Mr. Charles H. Meltzer has made a new translation of the piece, which, while following the French with exactitude, is smoothly colloquial in almost every line, and good, strong English of the spoken variety, as distinguished from that which people put in books. A good many of the phrases used, it must be confessed, still have a somewhat startling sound so aggressively un-French are they, but very likely, if members of Napoleon's Court had talked slang in English, it would have been English slang, not Gallic. It is not quite credible, however, that Mme. Sans Gêne would say, "Did you ever hear the likes of that?"

THE CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY

The Second Service of the Season Held at St. Bartholomew's Church.

The second service of the Church Choral Society, held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night, was full of small and evanescent sweets. It reminded the thoughtful hearer of a Sunday night concert gone astray, except that, being in a church, it was rid of the misery of encores. The programme was long and scrappy, and at times it was far from being religious either in appearance or in spirit. The list was as follows: W. Le Grand Howlands's "The Resurrection," (new,) for soprano and chorus; Gounod's soprano solo, "There is a green hill far away"; the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," with the customary harp, organ, and violin passementerie; the Arcadelt, (so-called,) a capella chorus, "Give ear unto my prayer"; Mendelssohn's "Judge me, O God," for chorus à capella; the chorale from the last act of "Die Meistersinger"; an adagio by Gaertner and the Bach air for violin, the aria "It is enough," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Harry Rowe Shelley's new song for baritone and chorus entitled "An Even-Song."

It is generally believed that Johannes Arcadelt of the good old medieval school of Dutch contrapuntists, did not write the number attributed to him on the programme. But, no matter who wrote it, it made all the other music last night, except Mendelssohn's, look a sort of sickly green, like the gods in the first act of "Rheingold," when Fafner and Fasolt have carried off the goddess of youth. Even the Wagner chorale sounded forced after this bit of light from the dark ages. As for Mr. Le Grand Howland's "Resurrection" it was pale indeed. Even the paraphrase of the women's duet from the first act of "Lakme," to which the composer had set the "Sanctus," sounded very, very earthly. Mr. Shelley, who is a clever man, made his "Even-Song" on a popular last. It is a melodious composition, and has a taking way about it; but no one would ever suspect it of ecclesiastical tendencies. The composer played the organ part with skill.

The solo performers were Mrs. Emma Juch-Wellman, soprano; Miss Eva Hawkes, contralto; George W. Fergusson, baritone, and L. Amadeus von Gaertner, violinist. Mrs. Wellman had hard times with her high notes, and Mr. Fergusson displayed a serviceable baritone voice, of which he delivered himself with some weird indiscretions. Mr. Gaertner's original adagio, unaccompanied, was not a good introduction to Bach's air. When a man tries to play a duet on a fiddle, he ought to be as capable as two ordinary violinists. Mr. Gaertner is just one ordinary fiddler.

Grand Opera in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—For the first time this season, the National Capital is enjoying grand opera to-night. The Metropolitan Opera House Company of New-York appeared at the first of the four performances at the Grand Opera House, in the opera of "Lohengrin." The attendance was very large, every seat at fancy prices, being sold far in advance. Seldom has a Washington Theatre held so brilliant an audience.

The Opera House was beautifully decorated with palms and other potted plants, in addition to superb hangings. Among those present were nearly all the foreign Ministers and their families; the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and a very full representation from both Houses of Congress, Mrs. L. Z. Lieter, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Hitt, John R. McLean, and Senor Mendonca, Brazilian Minister; each had box parties. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were holding their last public reception to-night, and were unable to attend, but have seats engaged for other performances. The company presented the opera with the New-York cast, and did excellent work.

A French Pilgrim to Mecca.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Not many giaours have hitherto succeeded in accomplishing the pilgrimage to Mecca. M. Gervais Courtellemont is the third Frenchman who has done so, but he is only the second who has come back alive. M. Courtellemont has just given an account of his experiences in the Holy City of Islam. During the journey he posed as an Algerian who had been lately converted to the faith of Mohammed, and arrayed himself in Arab costume. Notwithstanding his perfect command of Arabic he was looked upon with much suspicion by his fellow-pilgrims, and he often found it difficult to procure his bread and salt. The long journey from Jiddah to Mecca was performed on asses in a single day. Although the heat was great, M. Courtellemont kept the law in all its rigor, and traveled with his head shaved and uncovered. This was in order to disarm suspicion. Many of the faithful, however, made no scruple about keeping on their turbans, as there are facilities for obliterating such a venial sin at Mecca.

On more than one occasion M. Courtellemont nearly compromised himself in consequence of his excessive thirst, the Arab custom being to refrain from drinking until the meal is ended. On entering Mecca it was with difficulty that he avoided treading upon the myriads of sacred pigeons which swarm about the streets. He circumambulated the sacred Kbaba (cube) seven times, kissed the Black Stone, and drank of the spring Zemzem, at which Hagaar is supposed to have quenched her thirst. Legend says that it is impossible for any Christian to drink the water of Zemzem. Certainly such Christians as Burton have maligned it and set it down as being anything but medicinal. M. Courtellemont declares that he honestly liked it, but possibly this was because he felt it a pleasure to be able to do anything which would insure him the character of a good Mussulman and save him from the knife. Sanitation would appear to be making progress in Mecca. Previous visitors have described its streets as filthy, but M. Courtellemont found them clean. The inhabitants, too, have been pictured as a rabble of vicious and bloodthirsty fanatics, whose chief aim is baksheesh. Strangely enough, M. Courtellemont describes them as loyal and disinterested beings, and lovers of liberty and honor.

No Inducement.

From Harper's Bazar.

Wiggins—My boy, if you live beyond your income you are bound to come to grief.

Spendit—My dear fellow, if I had to live within it, I would be miserable now!

NOT TO PARADE ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Ancient Order of Hibernians Will Celebrate with Athletic Contests Instead.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York County, at a meeting last night at Ledwith's Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has been customary for the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York County to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a general parade, at great expense to the organization, as well as to the individuals and members, and believing the great amount of money expended in this manner can be used to better advantage by putting such money into a beneficiary fund for the relief of members who might need assistance, and,

Whereas, The great depression in business for the last year has thrown a great many of our members out of employment, and that those who are working may run no chances of losing their positions, by absenting themselves from work, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York County in convention assembled deem it their duty at the present time not to parade this coming St. Patrick's Day. But in order to properly celebrate the day, we decide to hold a celebration with games of all kinds at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, the proceeds to be used for the purpose of building a new hall where

CHILDREN VISIT THE DOGS

They Admire the Big St. Bernards and Tiny Terriers at the Garden.

JUDGES AWARD THE SPECIAL PRIZES

The Attendance at the Show Is Far in Excess of Last Year—Queen Causes a Sensation — Club Meetings.

It was children's day at the dog show yesterday, and of course the toy dogs came in for a big share of admiration. The little ones wanted to pet the little fellows of the canine world, and were immensely pleased with what they saw. They looked at the big dogs with awe, and kept at a respectful distance from the bulls and snapping terriers.

One pretty little girl who was walking around the Garden holding her father's hand, stood for some time looking at King Orry, Col. Hilton's famous bulldog. Suddenly she exclaimed, "Papa, who hit that dog in the nose?" The remark caused a laugh among those who heard it. It was a very natural one, though, for King Orry looks as though some one had knocked his nose out of place.

King Orry is one of the quietest looking dogs in the show when on the bench, but when in the ring being exhibited or exercised he snaps at every dog that comes near him. He had quite a scrap with Handsome Dan, and Yale's mascot bit the Englishman's nose.

E. S. Woodiwiss of Hill Place, Upminster, England, and S. Woodiwiss of Sedgemere, East Finchley, England, brought over several dogs for competition at the show. S. Woodiwiss brought the greyhounds Chestnut Wonder and Real Jam, collies Sir Hector, Sedgemere Piebald, and the English sheepdog Washington. E. S. Woodiwiss brought the dachshunds King Sol, Jane Austen, Widgeon, and Dinah Belle, and the Schipperke Shtoots. These dogs were to have come on the steamship Umbria with their owners, but the Cunard Company refused to take them, so they were shipped on the steamer Richmond Hill. The Richmond Hill made a long passage over, and the dogs did not arrive in the Garden until Wednesday. The greyhounds had been judged by that time, and so the English dogs were too late. The other dogs were shown in their classes, and several of them were winners. In the class for smooth collies, Sir Hector was given first prize, with Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Maid second, and Blue Light third.

In the dachshund class Widgeon was given first prize, Dinah Belle was second, Windrush Kennels' Princetta third, and Jane Austen very highly commended. In the class for Schipperkes Shtoots won first prize. A rule of the kennel club says that all dogs must be on hand when the show opens, and to avoid any trouble in future shows and at the same time give the Englishmen the honors they were entitled to, but for their ill luck in being late, the kennel club very generously gave honorary prizes in all classes where the Woodiwiss dogs were shown. Then these classes were judged again without the English dogs and the regular prizes given. E. S. Woodiwiss won the prize for the best four dachshunds, and an extra one will be given in this case too. These dogs will go back to England to-morrow.

The judges worked hard nearly all day yesterday, and have now finished their tasks. The specials were the most important awards made. In the bloodhound classes J. L. Winchell made a clean sweep. He won the prize for the best four, the challenge trophy for the best dog or bitch with Jason, and the other prizes with Champion Victor and Champion Judith. These dogs have been shown now for several years, and have won a big list of prizes.

For Russian bloodhounds the prize for the best four owned by one exhibitor went to Charles Stedman Hanks, who showed Col. Deitz, Vinga, Zmelka, and Leekhol the Great. The Terra-Cotta Kennels and George J. Gould also showed for this prize.

Lochiel, Albion L. Page's deerhound, took the challenge cup for the best of his breed in the Garden. Two specials were offered for greyhounds, Toon & Thomas won the prize for the best four, and the Monroe Challenge Cup, for the best in the show, was won by Woodhaven Kennels' Lord Neverstill. The best four American foxhounds were decided to be owned by the White Oak Hill Kennels.

Pointers attracted lots of attention, and the old champions, King of Kent and Robert le Diable, not entered for competition, were greeted as old friends. There were a great many Pointer Club members present, owing to the annual meeting of the club being held during the afternoon. George J. Gould, who has quite a kennel of pointers, won the prize for the best four in the show. He exhibited Josie Bracket, Miss Rumor, Ridgeview Comet, and Marguerite Kent.

Seventeen specimens were offered for spaniels. G. R. Preston, Jr., took the prize for the best four field, clumber, or Irish water spaniels. He showed the four clumbers Glencoe, Glenwood Greeting, Susie, and Royal Monarch. The best four cocker spaniels were shown by G. Douglas. They were Woodland Clipper, Bell Boy, Woodland Princess, and Woodland Bessie. The American Field Cup, for the best American sporting spaniel, went to George Douglas's Black Duke, a cocker. George R. Preston's Royal Monarch won the Spaniel Club Trophy, for the best field spaniel over twenty-eight pounds. The Newton Abbott Cup, for the best field spaniel bitch, went to Wee Wah Kennels' Midnight III. The Smith Trophy, for the best cocker spaniel other than black, was won by W. T. Payne's Tonita, and the Sackett Cup, for the best brace of cockers, went to George Douglas's Black Duke and Woodland Princess.

The most valuable special for sheep dogs was the President's Cup, value $300, presented by Jenkins Van Schaick. It was for the best collie owned by a member of the Collie Club, and was won by J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormond. This dog also won the medal for the best collie in the novice class. Henry Jarrett's Domino II. won the Collie Club Trophy, valued at $300, for the best American-bred collie shown by a member of the club. This dog also won the collie sweepstakes. The prize for the best four collies went to J. Pierpont Morgan, and the special stud-dog stakes to Henry Jarrett, with Christopher. Henry Jarrett's Domino II. won the J. Pierpont Morgan Cup for the best collie whelped in 1894.

Queen, a bull bitch owned by James A. Stovell, caused a sensation during the afternoon. She slipped or jumped off her bench and hung suspended by the short chain fastened to her collar. Queen is very heavy, and she soon began to strangle. John Whalen tried to assist Queen back, but she snapped at him, and he had to withdraw. Several women near began to scream. After awhile one of the attendants and Dr. Glover came to the dog's rescue, and unfastened the chain. Queen was taken to the basement of the Garden to recover. It was said she tried to commit suicide. She failed to get a prize in her class, and has been very quiet ever since she was in the ring.

The attendance at the show this year is far in excess of last year. On the opening day just two more passed through the gates than on the opening day in 1894. On Wednesday there were several hundred more than on the corresponding day last year, and yesterday there was one of the largest crowds ever seen at a dog show. To-day it is expected the Garden will be crowded all day long.

Among the visitors at the Dog Show yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. De Luze, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Cannon, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, George Pollock, Arthur Thomson, M. V. B. Davis, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Frank Moorhead, S. K. De Forest, W. C. Floyd-Jones, N. C. Reynal, George Work, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloan, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wissman, Count Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Donner, G. Lee Knapp, John Davis, David Crocker, F. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Haines, Dr. and Mrs. Huidekoper, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckshер, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thayer of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mrs. John Lowry, R. V. Varnum, Gen. James M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Carrick Riggs, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Charles Coster, William Coster, Hamilton Cary, Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., J. Appleton Smith, R. Dudley Winthrop, Count Hadik, Count Sierstopff, Prince Lubecki, Prince Del Drago, Father Ducey, the Misses Dinsmore, Remsen, Bird, Schieffelin, Duer, Burden, Garrison, Delafield, Hoyt, and Lawrence.

Charles Chamberlain, the well-known and popular press agent, has had charge of the news furnishing department and has given out the list of prize winners in better shape than ever before. He has worked hard, and has saved the representatives of the newspapers lots of trouble.

The Pointer Club of America met during the afternoon and elected the following officers: President—Thomas H. Terry; Vice President—T. G. Davey; Secretary—F. S. Webster; Treasurer—C. F. Lewis; Governors—George J. Gould, John S. Wise, James Mortimer, Charles Heath, and the officers.

Twenty-seven fox terriers from the kennels of L. W. Rucherfurd were sold at the American Horse Exchange yesterday. They averaged $11.25 each, and prices ranged from $5 to $27.50.

The annual dog show pigeon shoot will be held on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel Club at Babylon to-morrow. All the crack shots will compete. A special train will leave Long Island City for the clubhouse on the arrival of the 9:50 boat from East Thirty-fourth Street.

The awards were as follows:

DACHSHUNDS.

Open Class, Bitches.—Extra, first, E. S. Woodiwiss's Widgeon; extra, second, E. S. Woodiwiss's Dinah Belle; extra, V. H. C. R., E. S. Woodiwiss's Jane Austen; first, Windrush Kennels' Princetta; second, Hempstead Farm's Weasel.

Puppies, Under Twelve Months.—First, Windrush Kennels' Pedro; second, R. L. Annesley's Albany Toby; V. H. C. R., Joseph Lythgoe's Janty; V. H. C., Stephen Birch's Teckel B.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Hempstead Farm's Brien O'K.; second, Toon & Thomas's Briggs's Best; third, T. S. Bellin's Marton Shamrock; V. H. C. R., Walter J. Comstock's His Honor; V. H. C., Frank E. Dole's Shamus; V. H. C., Toon & Thomas's Brickbat Bruiser; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm's Fenian Boy; H. C., Toon & Thomas's Briggs's Bar None.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, J. Bayne McLean's Deramore Biddy, second, Toon & Thomas's Brickbat Brickie; third, O. W. Donner's Milton Droleen; V. H. C. R., Bryan Cooney's Peggy Rhue; V. H. C., Toon & Thomas's Briggs's Breeze.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Toon & Thomas's Briggs's Best; second, O. W. Donner's Milton Droleen; third, Johnston A. B. Evans's Conn Keadeshag II.; V. H. C. R., John Welsh's Con.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Hempstead Farm's Bryan O'K.; second, Toon & Thomas's Briggs's Best; V. H. C. R., J. Bayne McLean's Deramore; V. H. C., T. S. Bellin's Marton Shamrock; V. H. C., O. W. Donner's Milton Droleen; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm's Fenian Boy.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, H. T. Foote's Rochelle Kennels' Champion Bloomfield Sultan; second, Sidney Dillon Ripley's Glenwood.

Challenge, Bitches.—First, H. T. Foote's Champion Gypsy Girl; second, H. T. Foote's Champion Moorbrook Maiden.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Charles Wilson's Chicago Spider; second, Davis & Winter's Rochelle Bush; third, L. B. Hafter's Sally; V. H. C. R., H. T. Foote's Rochelle Kennels' Rochelle Master.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, Sidney Dillon Ripley's Surrey Gem; second, Toon & Thomas's Gypsy Queen; third, Charles Wilson's Chicago Maiden; V. H. C. R., Charles Wilson's Canada Queen; H. C., Jesse Pinder, Jr.'s, Meg.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.

Dogs.—First, L. A. Van Zandt's Tommy Atkins; second, James L. Kernochan's Spring.

Bitches.—First, James L. Kernochan's Nancy Lee; second, L. A. Van Zandt's Blinkbonny; third, James L. Kernochan's Lonely; V. H. C. R., James L. Kernochan's Sprightly.

DANDY DINMONT TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, Edward Brooks's Amphion; second, Edward Brooks's King of the Heather; V. H. C. R., Edward Brooks's Ainstey Daisy.

Open Class Dogs.—First, Edward Brooks's Roderick Dhu; second, Alexander Ballattyne's Punch.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, George Raper's Lothian Judy; second, Edward Brooks's Heather Daffodil; third, Edward Brooks's Heather Darling; V. H. C. R., Edward Brooks's Heather Dart.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs and Bitches.—First, C. W. Lougest's Mount Vernon Tibbie; second, Martin A. H. Thelberg's Champion Qui Vive; V. H. C. R., Thomas Pearsall's Chemist.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, C. W. Lougest's Professor; second, William Henry Russell's Financier; third, William Henry Russell's Postmaster.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, John Hopkinson's Beach Grove Blue Belle; second, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Wasp; third, William Henry Russell's Polly Warkworth.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, William Henry Russell's Financier; second, Martin A. H. Thelberg's Beauvisage; V. H. C. R., Martin A. H. Thelberg's Yanticaw.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. Anna Bernstein's Murilla; second, Mrs. T. E. Shreve's Golden Prince; third, Mrs. T. E. Shreve's Young Duke; V. H. C. R., Union Pet Dog Kennels' Chiselhurst Hero.

RUBY SPANIELS.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. F. Senn's Marguerite; second, Yetsan Kennels' Yetsan Chief; third, Mrs. F. Senn's Ruby; V. H. C., Mrs. Rothschile's Ruby.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. F. Senn's Bell; second, Adolph Bernstein, Jr.'s, Betsey Trotman.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. F. Senn's Yatsu; second, Mrs. F. Senn's Mikado; third, E. Webster's Kuma; V. H. C. R., Mrs. F. Senn's Prince Yodo; V. H. C., Mrs. F. Senn's Ponto.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.

Challenge, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Joseph Lewis's Champion Spring; second, Joseph Lewis's Champion Sprite.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Charles Lohman's Sauris; second, Joseph Lewis's Prince.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, Joseph Lewis's Jennie II.; second, Mrs. A. E. McKee's Beauty; third, Miss Julia Lohman's Folly; V. H. C. R., Horatio S. Wisner's Gyp.

SHIPPERKES.

Dogs and Bitches.—First, E. S. Woodiwiss's Shtoots; second, Frederic W. Connolly's Skipper; third, Frederic W. Connolly's Copie Sophia; V. H. C. R., Frederic W. Connolly's Sophia Drieske.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.

Dogs and Bitches of Recognized Breeds for Which no Regular Classification Has Been Provided.—First, Townsend Lawrence's Kimo; second, Mrs. D. Frank Lord's Doc; third, Mrs. H. Moore's Bianco; V. H. C. R., Mrs. Wade's Romeo; V. H. C., C. Walter Lougest's Mount Vernon Rake.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, Brooks & Ames's Kilroy; second, Brooks & Ames's Tiree.

Challenge, Bitches.—First, Brooks & Ames's Culleau; second, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Diana.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Newcastle Kennels' Bellingham Bailiff; second, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Tam; third, Newcastle Kennels' Klistree; V. H. C. R., Mrs. Frances Lovering's Dunbarton; V. H. C., Chesterford Park Kennels' The Colored Preacher; V. H. C., Brooks & Ames's Wankie Dandie; H. C., P. H. Howard's Kilbar, Jr.; H. C., Brooks & Ames's Wankie Caddie; C., Compton Kennels' Compton Styx.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Cambria; second, Brooks & Ames's Vorda; third, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Jannette; V. H. C. R., Newcastle Kennels' Ranee; V. H. C., Brooks & Ames's Olutha; H. C., Brooks & Ames's Wankie Daisy; H. C., Brooks & Ames's Wankie Cambria; H. C., Newcastle Kennels' Highland Tatters.

American-Bred Dogs.—First, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Tam; second, Frances Lovering's Dunbarton; third, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Dandie; H. C., P. H. Howard's Kilbar, Jr.; H. C., Brooks & Ames's Wankie Caddie.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Janette; second, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Diana; third, Brooks & Ames's Miss Ted; H. C., Newcastle Kennels' Newcastle Rona.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Mrs. Frances Lovering's Dunbarton; second, Compton Kennels' Compton Styx.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, W. P. Fraser's Highland Fling.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, Clifford A. Shinn's Elphinstone; second, F. and H. Smith's Barnaby Rudge; V. H. C. R., Clifford A. Shinn's Sir Thomas.

Challenge, Bitches.—First, Clifford A. Shinn's Queen Skyes; second, Clifford A. Shinn's Endcliffe Maggie.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Duncan Kerr's Roderick Dhu.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Russian Wolfhounds.—The Westminster Kennel Club's $20, for the best exhibit of four Russian wolfhounds entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Charles Stedman Hanks.

Deerhounds.—First Prize—No entry.

The National Greyhound Club's offer of the Westminster Kennel Club Challenge Cup for the best deerhound, to be won three times at Club; won by Albion L. Page's Lochiel.

Greyhounds.—The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four greyhounds entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Toon & Thomas.

The National Greyhound Club offers the Monroe Challenge Cup for the best greyhound, to be won three times at shows designated by the National Greyhound Club; won by Lord Neverstill.

Spaniels.—The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four field, clumber, or Irish water spaniels entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by George R. Preston, Jr.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four cocker spaniels entered and owneu by one exhibitor. Won by George Douglas.

The American Field Cup (value $100) for the best American-bred sporting spaniel, to be won four times. Won by George Douglas's Black Duke.

American Spaniel Club Trophy (value $100) for the best field spaniel over 28 pounds, to be won four times. Won by George R. Preston, Jr.'s, Royd Monarch.

The Newton Abbott Cup (value $50) for the best field spaniel bitch, to be won four times. Won by Wee Wah Kennels' Midnight III.

The Smith Trophy (value $150) for the best (other than black) cocker spaniel, to be won five times. Won by William T. Payne's Tonita.

The Sackett Cup (value $30) for the best brace of cockers, (dog and bitch,) to be won five times. Won by George Douglas's Black Duke and Woodlawn Princess.

Five dollars for the best parti-colored cocker spaniel whelped in 1893. Won by William T. Payne's Lorraine.

$5 for Best Black and White Cocker Spaniel, Dog.—William T. Payne's Lorraine.

$5 for the Best Black and White Cocker Spaniel, Bitch.—St. Lawrence Kennels' St. Lawrence Beauty.

$5 for the Best Clumber Dog.—Newcastle Kennels' Friar Boss.

$5 for the Best Clumber Bitch.—George R. Preston, Jr.'s, Glenwood Greeting.

$5 for Best American-bred Cocker Spaniel, Dog.—George Douglas's Black Duke.

$5 for Best Black Cocker Spaniel Puppy.—George Douglas's Bell Boy.

Tom Thumb Camera, (value, $10,) for the Best Field Spaniel Bred by Exhibitor, (Donor Not to Compete.)—Marcel A. Viti's Toby.

$5 for the Best Field Spaniel Puppy, (Donor Not to Compete.)—Marcel A. Viti's Toby.

Briarwood Pipe for the Best Cocker Spaniel Stud Dog, with Two of His Get.—George Douglas's Black Duke.

SHEEP DOGS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the Best Exhibit of Four Collies Entered and Owned by One Exhibitor.—J. Pierpont Morgan.

Second Prize.—No entry.

The Collie Club Trophy, a silver cup, (value $300,) for the best American-bred collie, exhibited by a member of the Collie Club; the winner of the trophy will receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award; Henry Jarrett's Domino II.

The President's Cup, a silver cup, (value $300,) presented by Jenkins Van Schaick, for the best collie exhibited by a member of the Collie Club; the winner will receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award; J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormond.

Grand Annual Collie Sweepstakes, (competition to all,) for collies whelped in the United States or Canada between June 30, 1893, and July 1, 1894; entrance $5 each, to be paid to the Secretary of the Collie Club at time of entry; Henry Jarrett Kennels' Domino II.

Special Stud Dog Prize, (competition open to all,) the club medal of honor, (value $20,) for the best stud dog, to be judged by two of his get out of different bitches, which may be the property of different owners; this prize is confined to collies at public stud in the United States or Canada; no restriction as to age of competing progeny, but the winning pair will be debarred from competing for this stake after 1895; the owner of a stud dog competing for this prize may select any of his progeny present at this show which will answer the above requirements; the presence of the stud dog is not absolutely necessary, but highly desirable; Henry Jarrett's Christopher.

COLLIES.

Bronze Club Medal for best collie dog in novice class owned by a member of the Collie Club; J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormond.

Same for best collie bitch in the novice class; Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Sunset.

J. Pierpont Morgan's silver cup, to cost $50, for the best collie whelped in 1894, exhibited by a member of the Collie Club; Henry Jarrett's Domino II.

BULL TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four bull terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; Frank F. Dole.

The National Greyhound Club's Tubby Hook Cup for the best bull terrier dog owned by exhibitor six months prior to date of closing entries, Feb. 4; R. S. Huidekoper's Cardona.

Silver cup for the best American-bred bull terrier dog under twelve months that has never before been exhibited; H. Fred Church's Gully Boy.

A friend of Westminster Kennel Club, silver cup, value $50, for the best brace of bull terrier bitches entered and owned by one exhibitor; George P. Runton's Castle's Kit and Edgewood Tipsy.

$10 for the best American-bred bull terrier, (dog or bitch,) under twelve months; Frank F. Dole's Edge Flossie.

Cup for the best bull terrier dog puppy, under twelve months of age; H. Fred Church's Gully Boy.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Boston terriers, entered and owned by one exhibitor; Bayonne Kennels.

$5 for the best heavyweight dog; Bayonne Kennels' Prince Walnut.

$5 for the best heavyweight bitch; Bayonne Kennels' Nankin.

$5 for the best lightweight dog; Mrs. Benjamin Pope's Spider.

$5 for the best lightweight bitch; Phelps & Davis's Topsy.

$10 for the best Boston terrier, owned by a member of the Boston Terrier Club; Bayonne Kennels' Tom.

BLOODHOUNDS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four bloodhounds, entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by J. L. Winchell.

The English Bloodhound Club of America challenge trophy for the best dog or bitch; J. L. Winchell's Jason.

The English Bloodhound Club's gold medal for best bloodhound dog in challenge class; J. L. Winchell's Champion Victor.

The English Bloodhound Club's gold medal for best bloodhound bitch in challenge class; J. L. Winchell's Champion Judith.

The English Bloodhound Club's gold medal for best bloodhound dog in open class; J. L. Winchell's Jasen.

The English Bloodhound Club's gold medal for best bloodhound; Dr. Lougest's Delfan.

The English Bloodhound Club's silver medal for best bloodhound puppy under twelve months; J. L. Winchell's Jasen.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four American foxhounds, entered and owned by one exhibitor; White Oak Hill Kennels.

POINTERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four pointers, entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by George J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet, Josie Bracket, Marguerite Kent, and Miss Rumor.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Chesapeake Bay dogs entered and owned by one exhibitor; Alton Smith.

DACHSHUNDE.

Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four dachshunde entered and owned by one exhibitor; Windrush Kennels first. E. S. Woodiwiss, extra first by courtesy, he failing to enter in time specified.

The Manice Dachshunde Cup for the best American-bred dachshunde, to be competed for twice annually at Westminster Kennel Club and New-England Kennel Club's shows; entries which close same dates as shown to be made to Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 318 Broadway; the entry fees of $5 each to go to the winner; won by Windrush Kennels' Princetta.

BEAGLES.

Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four beagles entered and owned by one exhibitor; Hornell-Harmony Kennels' C. S. Wixom's Daisy Corbett, Alice, Sherry, and Elf.

FOX TERRIERS.

The American Fox Terrier Club's Special Sweepstakes for American-Bred Wire-Haired Fox Terriers; Open to Members Only.—For dogs and bitches born previous to Jan. 1, 1894, $50:

CLASS A.

First—$25 and 50 per cent. of total entrance fees; G. W. H. Ritchie's Minter Great Snap. Second—$17.50 and 35 per cent. of total entrance fees; G. M. Carnochan's Britannic. Third—$7.50 and 15 per cent. of total entrance fees; H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Brunette.

CLASS B.

For dogs and bitches born on and after Jan. 1, 1894, $50:

First—$25 and 50 per cent. of total entrance fees; H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Trick. Second—$17.50 and 35 per cent. of total entrance fees; H. H. Hunnewell's Hill Hurst Piquet. Third—$7.50 and 15 per cent. of total entrance fees; Ballwyn Kennels' Butterflies. Ten dollars additional for the best in the entire stake; H. H. Hunnewell's Hill Hurst Trick.

IRISH TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Irish terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Toon & Thomas.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four black and tan terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by H. T. Foote.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four white English terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by James L. Kernochan.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Dandie Dinmont terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Edward Brooks.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Bedlington terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by William Henry Russell.

The American Bedlington Terrier Club's $10 for the best American-bred Bedlington terrier; won by C. Walter Lougest's Professor.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Scottish terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; Brooks & Ames.

SKYE TERRIERS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Skye terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor; Clifford A. Shinn.

TOY SPANIELS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four toy spaniels entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Mrs. F. Senn.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four Italian greyhounds entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Joe Lewis.

SCHIPPERKES.

The Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four schipperkes entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by Frederic W. Connolly.

Staten Island Cricket Club Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the Staten Island Cricket Club has made up the following ticket for the annual election, which will be held on Monday evening, March 4: For President—R. E. Robinson; Vice President—A. J. MacDonald; Secretary—F. S. Wonham; Treasurer—A. W. Morris; Directors—H. E. Alexander, C. Barton, Malcolm Graham, Jr.; A. B. Thacher, C. V. Anable, A. L. Carroll, T. S. Hope-Simpson, P. D. Trafford, and R. St. G. Walker.

The club starts the season with 358 members in good standing, and, notwithstanding the fact that the annual dues have been raised from $20 to $30, it is fully expected that this number will be increased to 400 before the season is much older. The new boathouse of the club, which affords excellent facilities for rowing and bathing, has proved a great attraction for the members, and it was well patronized last year. The baseball department of the club is the only one which appears to have fallen off, and last year there was no regular nine in the field.

Cobwebs Beaten by Newburg Shooters.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A team of ten men from the Cobweb Club of New-York were defeated in a live pigeon shoot at Gidney's range to-day by a team from the West Newburg Gun Club. The score at the finish stood 80 for Cobwebs, 83 for West Newburg. The participants were: West Newburg—Taylor, Likely, Stansbrough, Rayland, Woods, Taggart, Higginson, Dane, Halstead, and Terry. Cobwebs—Pilkington, Train, Pell, Donnelly, McKeon, Kerker, Hendricks, Knapp, Lowrie, and Elliott. The only clean scores were made by Taylor and Dane. Each team shot at 100 birds. To-morrow will be a big day at the range, as there will be sweepstake purses shot for from early morning. Nearly every village on the Hudson will have representative marksmen. The Cobwebs will remain and endeavor to regain lost honors.

Judges for the Cake Walk.

"Honest John" Kelly, the referee of the Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville, and "Ed" Hanlon, manager of the champion Baltimore team, are two of the judges who will undertake the arduous and ungrateful task of picking a winning couple out of fifty at the big cake walk in Madison Square Garden Saturday, March 2. "Abe" Hummel, who is an enthusiast on cake-walking, probably will be the third judge.

Van Deusen's New Shooting Record.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A. J. Van Deusen of this city, at 200 yards range, yesterday scored 2,254 out of a possible 2,500, topping the world's record by 6 points, at Winona, Minn. He is a member of the Buckeye Gun Club, and also of the sharpshooters' organization of this city. Van Deusen took fourth place in the World's Fair contest at Chicago in 1893, which was open to all comers.

Trotting Meeting at Nice.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The first meeting of the new trotting club at Nice will be held in March. The Duke of Leuchtenberg is the club's honorary President, and among the heavy subscribers is James Gordon Bennett, who gives 15,000f. It is hoped that the meeting will attract the best American trotters, besides Russian, Austrian, and German horses.

PURITANS' GOOD BOWLING

Rolled High Scores in Harlem Republican Club League Series.

BENSON MADE 213 IN ONE GAME

Lincoln's Team No. 1 Was Beaten in Two Games and the Winsor II. Men Secured One Victory.

There was a fairly good attendance to witness the three games played in the Harlem Republican Club bowling tournament at the Harlem Republican Club alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. The first game brought together the Lincoln No. 1 team and the Puritan five. The latter started in with a lead of 14 pins in the first frame, increasing their lead with each frame rolled, finally winning by 58 pins. Winsor No. 2 and Lincoln No. 1 tried conclusions in the second game, but at no stage of the game were the latter players near their opponents, having to acknowledge their second defeat of the night by 125 pins. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

LINCOLN II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	3	2	5	151
Matthews	1	6	3	152
Caiss	1	3	6	127
Price	3	4	3	172
Cook	4	3	3	108
Total	12	18	20	770

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bensen	1	4	5	136
Jones	4	5	1	196
Kraft	4	3	3	187
Raymond	1	3	6	130
Hamman	3	4	3	179
Total	18	19	18	828

FRAMES.

Lincoln I....63 126 205 284 340 405 493 572 684 770
Puritan 77 164 270 349 424 497 565 658 736 828

Averages—Lincoln I., 155; Puritan, 165 3-5.
Scorers—W. V. Swords and Charles Prond. Umpire—E. M. Bradbury.

SECOND GAME.

WINSOR NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abey	1	8	1	171
Guinbert	1	7	2	172
Skellen	3	6	1	180
C. Cowperthwaite	4	4	2	183
Safford	2	4	4	173
Total	11	29	10	888

LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	1	6	3	152
Matthews	5	1	4	165
Corss	0	4	6	127
Price	0	7	3	155
Cook	2	5	3	164
Total	8	23	19	763

FRAMES.

Winsor No. 2.107 222 310 402 476 565 652 726 813 888
Lincoln No. 1. 85 159 241 332 407 454 520 587 663 763

Averages—Winsor No. 2, 165 3-5; Lincoln No. 1, 152 3-5. Scorers—A. L. Westervelt and W. V. Swords. Umpire—D. E. Gaddis.

THIRD GAME.

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bensen	5	4	1	213
Jones	3	2	5	156
Kraft	1	7	2	167
Raymond	5	3	2	190
Hamman	2	5	3	150
Total	16	21	13	876

WINSOR II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abey	3	3	4

BEARD NOVELIST MURRAY

The Distinguished English Writer Tells of His Experience.

FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE IN NEW-YORK

Men Whom He Has Met and Some of the Entertaining Stories He Recounts—His Work on the Newspapers.

David Christie Murray, the English novelist and journalist, made his first public appearance in New-York last night on the lecture platform. The event was unexpected. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen prevailed upon him to take the place of a lecturer who had been announced, but who fell ill at the last moment.

Mr. Murray, who has been lecturing through the West with great success, had intended to deliver several public lectures here before returning to his native land, but had fixed a future date for his first appearance.

In this way the general literary public, and in particular many readers and admirers of Mr. Murray's writings, missed the pleasure of extending a greeting to him.

What was the loss to Mr. Murray's personal and literary admirers was to the decided gain of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The subject of Mr. Murray's lecture was "The Lucky Bag of Memory." It was hardly a lecture, as Americans understand that word. It was rather an informal talk on men and things, a series of personal reminiscences of persons known and unknown, interspersed with eloquent, vivid descriptions of scenes in Mr. Murray's long and distinguished journalistic life.

The audience beheld in him a tall, notable-looking man of middle age, with an abundance of white hair, and a clean-shaven face. The features were large and mobile. There was an air of dignity and strength in the face. The manners were free from all constraint, the language pouring forth at times in a volume, accompanied by striking gestures. The elocution was as perfect as though the novelist had been all his life a public speaker, and had never written a line.

He told capital stories—stories that alternately drew tears, applause, and laughter from the large audience. He unbent to the extent of giving exquisite and mirth-provoking imitations of the speech and mannerisms of Benjamin Disraeli—"Dizzy"—Mr. Gladstone, and other members of the English Parliament.

"No life," he said, "is as rich in experiences and incidents as that of a working journalist. Wherever life is at the floodtide of excitement and interest, there you will find the newspaper reporter. Is there a coronation? He is there. Is there a great criminal summoned before the bar? He is there. He sees the criminal convicted and sentenced, and finally sees him hanged.

"If a man has heart and brains, he can learn life in journalism as nowhere else."

Mr. Murray said he was inspired to write his first newspaper article by a political speech made in his native town by a Tory candidate for Parliament. Young Murray interrupted the Tory candidate and was finally alluded to by the latter as a "drunken beggar." The next week Mr. Murray contributed to the local weekly paper a two-column review of the speech. From that he got into daily journalism in Birmingham. He related some of his experiences as a police court reporter. He drew a realistic picture of a fire in a mine, and told of the heroism shown by some of the miners in descending into the burning shaft and extinguishing the fire in time to save the lives of those imprisoned. As a police court reporter Mr. Murray received 25 shillings a week. After six weeks of that work he was promoted.

The novelist did not read any from his own works. He talked simply as a journalist, and man of the world, and drew picture after picture of his experiences for the audience.

"I have found among the poor," he said, "a pity, a sympathy, a readiness to forgive which you do not find among the broadcloth classes."

He related anecdotes showing how a complete insight into a man's character was often afforded by a single exclamation or sentence, one little word or deed. He told of his seven weeks' tramp through England disguised as a roving printer. His object was to show the iniquity of the operation of the poor laws, and in this he succeeded. Concluding this experience, Mr. Murray told a delicious story of the pompous waiter at the aristocratic hotel where he finally transformed himself from a tramp printer to a gentleman in costly raiment. The waiter was astounded, and his astonishment knew no bounds when the Mayor of the town called on him in state at the hotel and begged him to meet a certain noble lord at dinner.

He gave a graphic description of his first experiences in London, telling how he spent four days and nights in the open air, hungry and penniless, rescued at the end of that time by the President of the London Press Club, who gave him 2 guineas for writing a leader on Christopher Columbus that never afterward saw the light.

Strong Nine for Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Orange Athletic Club will put a strong baseball nine in the field for the coming season, the players having been about all selected, and many games have been scheduled. Frederick R. M. Knowles has been selected as manager, and Beall, who will play short stop, is the Captain for this year. Priest of Cornell, who pitched last year, will probably occupy the box again as soon as the college season is over, and some other crack will do the twirling in his absence. Cumming of Stevens Institute will catch. McKenzie and Phil King of Princeton will play first and second base, respectively. Arbuthnot of Yale will cover third base, Hutchinson left field, and Place right field, with probably Thomas of Pennsylvania in his old place at centre field. The season will open at the Orange Oval on Saturday, May 4.

Sennsqua Rod and Reel Club.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The Point Senassqua Rod and Reel Club of this village has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. Fred. Carpenter; Vice President—Anthony B. Murray; Secretary—George W. Kipp; Treasurer—William M. Carpenter; Weigher—B. Frank Kipp.

President Carpenter recently entertained the club at a dinner, the principal dish being a seventeen-pound bass caught through the ice at Croton. The ice cream was served from molds in the shape of fishes. The club medal was won last season by Secretary George W. Kipp. The club is limited to twenty-five members, and many are waiting for a chance to join.

Benefit for C. H. Manning's Mother.

A pool and billiard exhibition will be given Monday evening at the Harlem Billiard and Pool Parlor, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for the benefit of the mother of Charles H. Manning, the well-known pool expert, who died recently Manning had been the sole support of his mother. Among those who will take part in the exhibition are Alfred De Oro, P. Walsh, John Horgan, Grant Eby, James Ludington, "Dan" Looney, John Courtney, Thomas Martin, William Sexton, Randolph Heiser, Frank Barton, Alexander Fields, Prof. Karlus, and Prof. Hara. Tickets will be 25 cents. Application for tickets, or contributions, will be gratefully received by Otto Frank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

HOVAS'S FESTIVALS OF THE BATH

Details of an Annual Religious Ceremony the Celebration of Which Expelled from Minds Thoughts of War.

From The London Standard.

ANTANANARIVO, Nov. 23.—Yesterday was the great yearly festival of Malagasy styled the Fandroana, (from the verb mandro, to bathe,) and it is so called because bathing is one leading feature of the ceremonies. Before the present Queen came to the throne, it was a movable feast, being held in the first of the twelve lunar months into which the Malagasy year is divided, so that the Fandroana would fall eleven days earlier every year. But since that time it has been held in November, to celebrate the anniversary of the young sovereign's birth. Great preparations are made for this feast; for the time being it is the one thing in the Malagasy mind. Strangers who have just arrived in Antananarivo, expecting to find it an armed camp in which soldiers are trained and drilled in preparation for the expected invasion, are surprised to find the city wholly given up to bathing and beef eating; and, to all appearances, the very last thing in any one's mind is that a large military expedition may be in preparation for the direct object of depriving them of their independence. One thing at a time, they say, and they act on their maxim. The people not only bathe at their yearly festival, but they also eat beef, and that in large quantities. For the past two weeks the country markets of Imerina have been crowded with oxen, many of them very fine, large animals, fed on the rich and well-watered prairie pastures in the far West. As the Fandroana approaches, they are brought up to Imerina and sold at the various markets at prices ranging from $20 or $30 to $60 each. A large amount of beef is given away at this time. The Queen has sent two animals to the Acting Vice Consul, the flesh of which is to be distributed among the British subjects. While all this is going on, how can they be expected to attend to anything else? On one occasion, many years ago, a public writer, wishing to reproach the Government for their neglect in not putting a stop to some crying evil, said that these things were being done "while the Government were engaged in the high statesmanship of cutting up beef!"

The great event of the Fandroana is the bathing of the Queen in the large room of the palace, and in the presence of several hundreds "of the upper ten thousand" of Antananarivo, and of a large number of the foreign residents, who are specially invited. As I was privileged with a royal invitation to last night's ceremony, your readers may be interested in a short account of the proceedings. We were requested to be there at 7 P. M., and soon after that hour there were about a hundred of us, the large majority being British subjects, gathered in the palace yard, awaiting admission. This, however, did not come until nearly 8:30 o'clock. On our entering by the western door, we saw her Majesty the Queen seated on her chair of state on a small raised platform. Around her person was thrown a loose flowing scarlet robe. The Prime Minister, who was dressed in European costume, made of native silk, and was decorated with several medals, and really looked very well, received all the foreign guests as they entered, and cordially shook hands with every one of them. Except a small space in the centre of the room, specially reserved for the foreigners, the hall was full of Malagasy, all wearing the native red silk lamba, and all sitting on the ground, for it is one of the rules of this ceremony that no chairs are to be used except the one on which the Queen sits. Of late years this rule has been relaxed in favor of the French Resident General and his wife, but this year the French were conspicuous by their absence, and these two chairs, we were all glad to see, were occupied by Mr. T. P. Porter, Acting Vice Consul, and Mrs. Porter. For several years they have not attended the ceremony; they had been officially invited, but, privately, have been asked not to present themselves, because, if they cam, they must also be provided with chairs, and if this were done the French Resident would be offended.

After we had all entered and the Queen had been saluted, a number of Malagasy brought in water, rice, honey, &c. I had forgotten to say earlier that when we entered, a bright fire was burning on the floor at the northern end of the room. The fire was made of a peculiar kind of wood, which, while giving out great heat, produces hardly any smoke, and is, therefore, very suitable for the purpose. The first thing to be done is to warm the water for the Queen's bath; this does not take very long, and it is carried to the northeast corner, which is partitioned off for the occasion. Her Majesty soon after enters for her bath, and disappears from view for nearly an hour, which is a weary time of waiting. The rice is, however, being cooked, also the beef. During this time the Prime Minister seems as though he hardly knew what to do with himself. He sits on the platform on which is placed the Queen's chair of state, for even his Excellency may not have a chair. Ever and anon he goes to see how the rice is coming on. Then he will go and communicate with her Majesty to inquire how the bathing is progressing. Altogether he does not seem very happy in his mind. At length those appointed to dress her Majesty come to the front, and, having duly washed their hands in scented water, they also disappear behind the curtain. Again we wait, and at length, when our patience is nearly exhausted, the Queen emerges from her sanctum, dressed in her robes of state. With the royal crown on her head, and led by the Prime Minister, she walks down the room in the midst of the people. In one hand is a silver vessel containing some of the water in which she has bathed. This she sprinkles over the assembled guests, and any one whom she particularly wishes to honor receives a larger share of the holy water, as the Malagasy consider it. One very gracious act produced a deep impression on those who saw it. There were two guards, standing motionless as statues, close to her seat. She almost passed one of these; then, suddenly stopping, she turned around and well sprinkled him. His countenance showed how much he appreciated the honor, and he will never forget this kindly action of his Queen. In a moment the roar of many cannon announced to the inhabitants of Imerina that her Majesty had bathed, and that they might do the same.

As soon as the Queen was again seated on her chair, the heads of the various tribes came forward and saluted her, and congratulated her on her birthday; they also presented hasina—consisting of money, generally a dollar—as a token of allegiance to her person and dynasty. The Prime Minister, as Commander in Chief, also presented a dollar for the army. The next event was one for which we were all anxiously waiting—viz., the speech of his Excellency. The question on every one's tongue was, What will he say about the French? I must confess that he spoke with no uncertain sound. I have heard the Prime Minister speak on very many occasions. He is now an old man, and much of the fire of earlier days has gone; but, making all allowance for that, I yet never knew him more earnest, or apparently more sincere, than he was last night. Some of his powers are declining, but he is still the "old man eloquent." His words were listened to in breathless silence, save at the end of nearly all his periods, when there was vehement applause—the trumpets sounded, swords were waved in the air, and a mighty shout went out from the mouth of every Malagasy present, and was taken up by those outside and echoed through the city. As far as possible, I have preserved, in the translation which I give below, the idioms of the Malagasy language:

"Madam, may you live long and reach old age, together with your people. Be of good cheer, for there are not two owners of this country; but one—yes, one only. This is yourself, our Queen, to whom God has given this land. Therefore, whoever they be that wish to take your country from you by force, they will see that we will never consent to that. Each nation has its own country given it by God; therefore, let each nation be content to occupy its own in peace and quietness, and not seek to seize those of which they have no right. But be of good cheer, we will defend you and our fatherland to our latest breath. There is a people called the French, who of late have long in our midst, and pretending to be our friends; but what have they done now? You, madam, did nothing to vex or annoy them; on the contrary, you endured no end of insults from them, and then one day they take down their flag, and every one of them departs of his own accord. You did not send them away! They went. And now do not be downhearted, for here are we who represent your standing army. We have guns, cannon, powder, shot, and all the necessaries of war, all ready prepared. Therefore, take courage, for we will fight to our latest breath to defend our Queen and country, and we will never consent to submit to the foreigner. Therefore, we say to you: Be of good courage; do not be discouraged; and if we say this, you may certainly be of good courage. Here is a man, myself, who speaks for himself and the whole standing army, and who assures you that he and they are prepared to lay down their lives rather than give in to the French. I have heard what the women say—they say the French are bad and wicked, and they know a good deal about it (a Voice: 'If they know, how much more do the men know?'); but rest assured, we will never again allow our wives and daughters to be taken by the French. That is over." (A Voice: "Yes! We will see that no longer.") "and we will resist if ever they try to do so again. You, our Queen and Mistress, love peace; so do we, but not at the price the French ask for it; we will, therefore, resist them, and fight till we die, rather than submit. Therefore, again I say, be of good cheer, and may God help and bless you and us, your people, and all our friends, the foreigners, whose only object in coming here to-night is friendship for us. They, too, need have no fear, we love them, and will protect them and their possessions, as we have always done; we give you our word about that, and we will fulfil it. We can and will protect our Queen, our country, our wives and children, and all who live in peace. God will be with us, so let us not then be discouraged, but be of good cheer!"

Thus ended his speech. While the above gives a fair summary of its substance, it does not do it full justice. Many of the Prime Minister's words were repeated again and again, to give them emphasis, and his words were accompanied by striking action; sometimes he fairly danced in his excitement. I am bound to add that the sentiments he expressed fairly represent those of the vast majority of his countrymen. How they will stand the test of real war, carried by the French into the heart of the country, remains to be seen. After this stirring scene, the rice and honey, with the beef, were distributed to all present, natives and foreigners alike, the Queen telling us all how pleased she was to have us there to partake of the fare with her. I should add that the whole ceremony was looked upon by the Malagasy as a religious one. During the evening the three native chaplains to her Majesty each put up a most heartfelt prayer, all dwelling most strongly upon the present trouble, and earnestly asking for help and protection. One of them, after specially asking that God would be pleased to avert war, added that, if it was His will that war should come, He would help them in the fight, and bring good out of evil. About midnight the Queen dismissed us with her blessing, and so ended a very remarkable evening. As we left we found many hundreds of bearers outside with palanquins and lanterns, and it was no easy matter for each person to find his or her particular set. The thought on the mind of all was: How will it be this time next year? I am afraid that all did not feel quite as much confidence as the Prime Minister wished to inspire in the Queen as to the result of the war, if it should unfortunately break out.

TALK OF ABANDONING THE NIGHT CLASSES

Washington Institutions May No Longer Serve Department Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Washington educational institutions have been made distinctive by reason of the so-called "sundown colleges." Law, medical, dental, and scientific classes meet in the evening after the Government offices have finished the business of the day. Lectures are held and recitations are heard between the hours of 5 and 10 or 11 o'clock at night. These colleges are well attended, the students being almost exclusively employes of the Government engaged in department work from 9 to 4.

It is said that there is a quiet discussion among some of the members of the Faculties looking to the abandonment of these night classes and the confinement of instruction to day students, such as is customary in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. There is certain to be some opposition to this, as taking away from the colleges a lucrative patronage, but the friends of such a course maintain that, in the end, the institution which abolishes night classes and establishes day tuition will compare more equally with the larger institutions of other cities, with which it is asserted the Washington colleges are not to-day comparable. The abandonment of the night classes cannot be entirely effected for four years, for those who have entered this year must be permitted to complete their course.

Those who favor giving up the night teaching for day classes say that the young man in the department is fagged out after the day's labor and cannot do justice to the instruction he receives. He studies and is graduated at a disadvantage, and does not start equal with the graduates of other colleges. It is also asserted that young men who have their days and the means to study go to New-England, New-York, or Pennsylvania colleges or the neighboring Johns Hopkins University, in preference to patronizing home institutions. It is believed that if the local colleges confined their instructions to day classes, they would secure a larger patronage from this and other cities, and that the Washington colleges would compare more favorably with similar institutions in other parts of the country.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lincoln—Prentice.

The marriage of Miss Philena Prentice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Prentice of 9 West Sixteenth Street, to Frederic Walker Lincoln, Jr., took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. John R. Davies officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown and carried lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father.

The bridesmaids were Miss May Colby, Miss Lina Smith, Miss Julia Otham, Miss Mary Hartshorne, Miss Sophie Downer, and Miss Emily Thorn. The best man was William S. Eaton of Boston, and the ushers were Robert K. Prentice, William K. Prentice, William T. Eldridge, Henry T. Maury. Daniel Bacon, and Albert Thorndike.

The bridegroom is a member of the Calumet Club.

The wedding was followed by a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock, during which a buffet luncheon was served. The rooms were decorated with roses and lilies.

Stevenson—Swords.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 21—Miss Pauline Swords, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Swords, was married at noon to-day to William Shelton Stevenson, son of Col. N. H. Stevenson of Bridgeport. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, on South Main Street, by the Rev. Homer N. Dunning. The bride wore dove-colored crêpon, and carried roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Louie S. Stevenson, sister of the groom, in lavender crêpon, was maid of honor, and Harry C. Stevenson was his brother's best man. Miss Ruth Swords, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Swords of New-York, and Elliott Stevenson, a younger brother of the groom, strewed pink carnations in front of the bridal party. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will be at home Thursdays after April 17, at Cedarhurst, Col. Stevenson's Summer home in Fairfield, Conn.

Townsend—Savage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Miss Katherine Savage, granddaughter of James B. Jermain, was wedded to Frederick de Peyster Townshend of Melrose, Mass., at noon today. The wedding took place at Hedgelawn, Mr. Jermain's residence. The wedding was a quiet one. Only relatives and a few friends, including the Williams Kappa Alpha fraternity, attended the services. The Rev. F. B. Savage, D. D., of Newburg, father of the bride, performed the ceremony

Ornamented Shoes for Summer.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The ornamentation of shoes for Summer wear will be more elaborate than ever. The latest style is to surcharge the entire vamp with perforations and pinking in unique designs. The tops will have the binding perforated. So much of this is being done that manufacturers are running pinking machines by power to expedite their work. The perforations will be underlaid to show two colors. Leather buttons are imported for fine shoes. They are apex, or with ornamented faces.

Essex Baseball Club Organized.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Essex Baseball Club of East Orange has been organized, with these officers: George Bradbury, Captain; Clyde Bolles, Assistant Captain; W. E. Sheppard, Manager; Edward Blaurock, Treasurer. The players will be F. A. Oatman, George C. Bradbury, Clyde Bolles, H. Underhill, Joseph Berger, W. E. Sheppard, W. Dodd, H. Almy, C. Gerhard, C. Marsh, C. Grady.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAR GOVERNOR

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Col. Alexander K. McClure Speaks in High and Deserved Praise of His Illustrious Friend's Career.

Col. A. K. McClure delivered an address on the life and public services of Andrew G. Curtin, the War Governor of Pennsylvania, in the hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30. In part, he said:

"Before Curtin was inaugurated as Governor of the State, in January, 1861, evidence of the settled purpose of the South to attempt the violent disruption of the States was given in many sections. The men of to-day who believe that they have to grapple with great problems of statesmanship know nothing of the fearful responsibilities which had to be assumed in defining the position of Pennsylvania at the threshold of civil strife.

"Gov. Curtin came to this capital not to receive the ovations of welcome to a conqueror, although his inauguration was a most imposing ceremony, but he came profoundly impressed with the common peril to his State and country, and gave his efforts solely to wield the power of his great State for the preservation of peace if peace could be maintained with honor, and to prepare for war if rebellion would accept no other arbitrament. His inaugural address, carefully prepared by himself in his mountain home, was an easy task on all the ordinary political issues, but he summoned the most intelligent and considerate counsels and gave almost ceaseless labors for several days and nights to the declaration of the position of Pennsylvania on the then threatened rebellion of the South. How wisely he performed that duty is told in the fact that, throughout four years of civil war, every attitude he assumed in that address was maintained, and it now stands fully vindicated alike in statesmanship and phophecy.

"One of the first acts of Gov. Curtin after he was inaugurated in January, 1861, was to organize a complete system of investigation into the actual condition of the South. The strictest secrecy was observed, and I doubt whether any officer of the Government at Washington had the same accurate and practical information as to the real purposes of the seceding States. His agents were in every State in the South, some as telegraph operators, others as commercial men, and yet others as accidental sojourners, and the information that came to him from these sources thoroughly convinced him that the South was terribly in earnest; that her people were substantially united, and that civil war was inevitable. This information was known to a very narrow circle of those around him, and, while he knew how fearful the peril was, the general conviction of members of the Legislature and of the many visitors who came here to discuss the issue was that those who were moving for war in the South were simply bombasts, and would never meet the North in deadly conflict.

"A pointed illustration of this sentiment I recall, for its impress can never be effaced. On the night after the surrender of Sumter a caucus of the majority party of the Senate and House was held in this hall, and I attended as a member of the Senate. Civil war was upon us, and the most fearful problem of our history was presented for solution. How should it be met? Speech after speech was made in that caucus denouncing the Southern agitators as cowards, and one going so far as to declare that the women of the North could sweep them from the Potomac with their brooms. Advised of Curtin's complete and accurate information as to the attitude of the South, I appealed to the caucus of the party that was charged with the responsible action of the State to realize the fact that we were upon the threshold of war, and that the South, being of our own blood and lineage, if plunged into a struggle with the North would make one of the bloodiest wars of history. For this utterance I was hissed in every part of the hall. Alas! how fearfully was that prophecy fulfilled.

"I need not detail the arduous and responsible duties imposed upon Gov. Curtin at the outset of the war. They are well understood by this intelligent audience. The annals of our history tell how the State credit was maintained, how every quota of troops called for was promptly filled, how the soldiers were cared for, how the sick were ministered to, and the dying brought home for sepulchre, and all under the inspiration of Gov. Curtin's liberal and patriotic policy.

"When his first term was about to close he gave the highest evidence of his unselfish devotion to the great conflict in which the life of the Nation trembled. The ceaseless exactions of his official duties had left him broken in health, but he never ceased in the performance of his great work. I was present when to several trusted friends he declared it the duty of his party to select Gen. William B. Franklin, a gallant Pennsylvania soldier and a Democrat, as the candidate of the loyal people of every political faith to succeed him in the Gubernatorial chair. He did this when he knew that his renomination would be nearly or quite unanimous if he were willing to accept it, but he believed that individual ambition should ever yield to the public welfare, and he sought thus to unify all political parties in our State in support of the war, and weaken the hopes of the insurgents by the great State of Pennsylvania, having effaced party lines, sustaining the Union of our fathers. In this recommendation to unite the whole loyal people of the State on Gen. Franklin for Governor the friends of Curtin heartily acquiesced.

"Curtin's apparent retirement as a candidate in 1863 naturally brought into the field men of high position and attainments, who sought the honors he had worn so worthily, but before the meeting of the convention the patriotic sentiment of the State was expressed with such emphasis in his favor that he was compelled to bow to it and accept a contest that seemed more than doubtful in its issue and continued responsibilities to which he seemed physically unequal. A single ballot determined the choice of the convention, and he was chosen as a candidate to succeed himself by an overwhelming majority.

"The tall plume of our great leader was seen here and there as the battle progressed, but the bright, genial face was pinched with care, and the brilliant, inspiring oratory he infused into the contest of three years before gave place to the solemn utterances of one whose life seemed to be trembling in the balance as he bowed to the command of patriotism. He was saved from defeat by loyal men breaking party lines and by the constant appeals from the army which came into almost every home of the Commonwealth to re-elect Andrew G. Curtin, the soldiers' friend. It was the mute eloquence of the brave warriors of the Union that came from their campfires and their hospitals that reached the hearts of fathers and brothers and sons at home, gentle as the dews which jewel the flowers in the morning, and as fragrant in every home where there was sorrow for loved ones fallen or anxiety for those who survived the tempest of battle. There was but a single issue in that contest and the victory was for positive loyalty, as Curtin was re-elected by over 15,000 majority.

"Curtin emerged from that desperate but glorious contest utterly broken in health and suffering from serious nervous and mental prostration, and soon after his reinauguration he was compelled to leave the Legislature in session and journey to sunnier lands to restore his shattered system. I cannot forget the day when many devoted friends who had been by his side in sunshine and storm bade him farewell as he sailed from Philadelphia in search of health. None dared to cherish with any confidence the hope that he could return alive, but his vigorous constitution enabled him to rally with quiet and rest, and, although he never recovered his full vigor, he was enabled to perform his official duties without interruption until the close of his term, and to enjoy life until he was bowed beneath the frosts of nearly fourscore years."

IN HIRING AND DISCHARGING OFFICERS

The Decision Requiring Personal Payment Causes Annoyance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Treasury Department decision making inoperative powers of attorney for collecting money from the Government, continues to be discussed by disbursing officers. The Judge Advocate General of the army has written a fifty-page argument against the Controller's decision. The Secretary of War has asked for reconsideration of the question.

As related in these dispatches, the decision requires Government officers who disburse public money to pay funds due to creditors in person. This has already caused much annoyance in the War and Navy Departments, and has resulted in much opposition in the State Department. Some of the Consuls and employes formerly designated some one at home to collect money from the Treasury Department. Others engaged on Government duty in the West do not find it convenient to reach the officer who is handling the money. This is especially true of special examiners in the field under the Pension Bureau, Surveyors under the General Land Office, and the young men who make up the field parties which go out annually from the United States Geological Survey. The most important and far-reaching effect, however, is in the Engineer office in the War Department. This office, at the head of which is Gen. Casey, has charge, among other things, of river and harbor work, involving the expenditure of a large sum annually in contract work. It has been the custom of some of the contractors to secure bondsmen by giving those who are willing to support them in this respect a power of attorney for the collection of moneys due from the Government. This is a sort of protection to the bondsmen, who make the collections, and pay a prearranged sum to the contractor who does the work. This arrangement is necessarily prohibited by the decision of the Treasury Department people, and will have the effect of driving many contractors from the field.

The Controller arrived at his decision against the wishes and advice of the disbursing officers, and those who have had experience in handling public money. His decision is a construction of the law in which the Controller stands well nigh alone.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR ADVANCED PUPILS

A Plan Suggested by Which the Present Overcrowding Might Be Lessened.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is repeatedly asserted that hundreds, even thousands, of children are refused admission to the public schools because they are full to overcrowding. In view of this appalling condition of affairs, a few suggestions by way of remedy in the shortest time, without additional school buildings, and in the most useful and effective way, are here submitted.

We have a large number of fine school buildings, used generally but a few hours each day. Do we make the best possible use of them? I think not. I would suggest that a system of night schools be established—not the "go-as-you-please" sort, with tired and exhausted teachers. No teachers employed during the day should be employed; but an entirely fresh and competent corps of high-grade instructors, to take all the higher or advanced classes from the boys' schools, and devote the space thus vacated to those out of school.

These night schools should be so many preparatory schools for those desiring to enter college. By abandoning the higher classes in the day schools no boy need be prevented from continuing his studies to the highest point attainable. There would be no difficulty in obtaining able teachers to serve at night, say, for three hours, as many educated men now pursuing scientific courses would be glad to eke out their income by such employment.

One very important benefit would accrue in these pinching times. Many sons of hard-working parents, when graduating from the day schools, would be enabled to earn and contribute something to the family resources while continuing their studies without interruption. As it is now, boys who are taken from school at an early age, owing to family necessities, very rarely advance any further.

These ideas are offered, with the hope that some one interested in the question may evolve a practical scheme therefrom. There are other advantages not necessary to enumerate at this time that suggest themselves to thoughtful people. As there is an effort on foot to improve the administration of the schools of our city, this seems a fitting time to consider any changes. Of course, this plan does not meet the same troubles among the girls, who suffer in an equal degree for want of schooling; that requires different treatment, but the obstacles are not insurmountable. ENSEE.

New-York, Feb. 21, 1895.

Bishop of the Church of the Poor.

From The Boston Traveller.

Gen. Booth was given a new title by Gov. Greenhalge. It was the "Great bishop of the established church of the poor." Not inappropriate.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

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Parties will leave New-York in Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars, for Magnificent Sight-Seeing Tours, as follows:

No. 1, April 25. A 78 Days' Trip through New-Mexico, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park.

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The Yosemite Valley may be visited in connection with either of these excursions.

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Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE CITY RECORD,
No. 2 City Hall,
New-York, Feb. 19, 1895.

TO STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.

Your attention is hereby called to the proposals for bids to supply stationery—pens, ink, paper, &c.—to the courts and the departments and bureaus of the City Government now publishing in The City Record.

Bids will be received in this office until 12 M. on Friday, March 1, 1895, at or about which time they will be opened at a meeting of the Board of City Record, to be held in the Mayor's office.

All necessary information may be obtained from the proposals and the estimate and contract forms to be procured at this office and from certain samples on exhibition in the Department of Public Works.

By order of the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works.

W. J. K. KENNY,
Supervisor of The City Record.

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500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

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HOTEL SAN MARCO.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.

Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c.

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HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the Beach.

All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.

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THE CHALFONTE,

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Directly on the Beach.

Full ocean view.

Sea-water baths in the house.

Also Illustrated Booklet free.

E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Instruction—City Schools.

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AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,

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Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Miscellaneous.

ASTHMA and Catarrh cured by ESPIC'S Cigarettes or Powder. Oppression, suffocating, coughs, colds, neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 Rue St. Lazare. New-York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all chemists of America.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Department, No. 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, February 16, 1895.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1895, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department the following articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Penn., and St. Louis, Mo.: Aiguilettes and shoulder knots, iron bedsteads, record books, buckles, buttons, beeswax, brass, fur caps, forage caps, chairs, basting cotton, cotton cord, facing cloth, card holders for bunks, national colors, service, drum-heads, duck, drilling, flannel, Berlin gloves, fur gauntlets, gold lace, helmets and trimmings, hats, hatchet helves, hooks and eyes, hatliard devices, indelible ink, leggins, music pouches, mattresses, mosquito bars and head nets, music stands, naphthaline, overshoes, pillows, petroleum paper, shirts, suspenders, stockings, silk and silk twist, sewing machine, silk testing machine, dating stamps, trumpet crooks and cords and tassels, tent poles, straps, line, slips and rings; cotton twine, linen thread, clothing tickets, undershirts, and wadding. Bidders must state dates of their proposed deliveries. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For copies of printed instructions to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lieut. Colonel A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., in Charge of Depot.

Lectures.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT lectures, in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall, at 8 o'clock, Feb. 23 the lecture will be delivered by Mr. Cyrus C. Adams, on "New Things We Have Learned About Africa." No

INDEXES OF PROSPERITY

The Return of Good Times Shown by the Newspapers.

CIRCULATION UP, MORE ADVERTISING

Views of Publishers Now in This City from All Over the Country—Good Words for President Cleveland.

There is no surer indication of the prosperity of the country than the increased circulation of its newspapers and a larger amount of advertising in their columns. No other kind of property reflects the financial condition so quickly and so accurately. Business men usually cut down their advertising during hard times and increase it when the reaction sets in. Men out of work, who find it difficult to provide their families with enough food to keep them from starving, begrudge even the one, two, or three cents necessary to buy a newspaper.

The character of the small advertisements changes with the times. When advertisements for "positions wanted" increase, then more people than usual are out of employment. When the "help wanted" columns swell, then the working classes are prosperous. When they are busy, the country is on a firm financial footing.

The presence in New-York of 150 publishers of newspapers in all parts of the country in attendance at the meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Brunswick Hotel enabled a reporter for The New-York Times to get an expression of opinion from some of them as to present conditions of newspaper properties, their ideas as to the value of the newspaper as a mirror of financial conditions, and as to whether the indications of the day were likely to be realized in the immediate future.

Stephen O'Meara, business manager of the Boston Journal, has had an extensive training in every branch of the business. He began as suburban reporter at $6 a week, and declares that he was happier then than he has ever been since. He was city editor for two years, managing editor for ten years, and then went over to the business side of the newspaper.

"I believe," he said, "that the number of the unemployed is the surest index of the condition of the country. I have talked with men from all the manufacturing towns in Massachusetts within the last few weeks, and they have, without exception, told me that there are fewer working people out of employment now than at any time since the beginning of the financial stringency. In places of from 40,000 to 80,000 population it is easy to estimate the number of those out of work. The unemployed congregate at the Post Office or City Hall or some other place, and a man who knows the town can tell in five minutes what proportion of the working people are idle. In big cities it is harder to make such an estimate. But from what I have learned from men acquainted in such cities as Lynn, Worcester, and Lawrence, I believe that prosperity is returning. This is not a temporary boom, but the revival will continue until we reach the former prosperous condition.

"Confidence has been restored by the action President Cleveland has taken in securing gold to replenish the Treasury reserve. All this talk about issuing small bonds to be taken by the people is of no value. If you and I ever had $100,000 to invest in Government bonds, where would we get the gold to pay for them? The banks would not give it to us, and we should have to go to the Sub-Treasury. Of what advantage would that be to the Government? I am a Republican. But I believe that President Cleveland did the best thing that could have been done under the circumstances. Of course, I have my own ideas, as other Republicans have, as to the causes of the muddle in which the Administration found itself. But, aside from that, the President is to be commended for what he has done. I believe the people in Boston and our part of the country, irrespective of party, think as I do.

"So far as the newspaper business is concerned, I will tell you just what the Boston Journal has done. Our advertising has increased $1,000 a week over last year. For the third newspaper, from the commercial standpoint, in Boston, we think that is a commendable increase. It indicates very accurately the increased prosperity of the city."

I. W. Stoddard of The Baltimore American, said that there was no question as to the revival of business.

"Why," he said, "I know of men who, for the last two or three years, have not spent $150 a year in advertising, who now spend that amount or more for a single insertion. They will take a page and pay $300 for it where they used to run a couple of inches. We are now making contracts with merchants for 50,000 or 100,000 lines of advertising, no two insertions to be the same. This is a comparatively new system in Baltimore. Everything used to be figured by the space.

"Aside from the improved financial condition of the country we lay the increase in advertising to rapid-transit facilities. The outskirts of towns are being settled, and the business men are advertising to bring the people to their stores over the rapid-transit lines.

"We have an elevated trolley road in successful operation. Only a short time ago a number of men interested in the Brooklyn elevated roads came to Baltimore to investigate the elevated trolley, and it is possible that the system in use with us may be applied to the Brooklyn roads. We have done something in Baltimore that ought to be done everywhere surface trolley cars are run. A law was passed and is enforced for the attachment of a fender on the front of each car. The number of fatal accidents has been materially reduced. A trolley car ran into a boy on a bicycle the other day. The bicycle was smashed into flinders, but the boy fell on the fender and was uninjured."

Robert Ansley, business manager of The Chicago Herald, was so busy receiving congratulations because of the changed ownership of the paper that it was impossible to get him to say more than a word. Mr. Ansley will stay with James W. Scott, who has bought the controlling interest in The Herald from John R. Walsh.

"Our advertising has increased very much lately," said Mr. Ansley, "and now equals what it was a year ago. Business is reviving in Chicago. We feel it, and the business community generally is hopeful. We expect to have a conservative and beautiful 'boom,' to use an Irish bull."

James Elverson, Jr., General Manager of The Philadelphia Inquirer, son of the man whose individuality has made the newspaper one of the best in the country, had this to say:

"Philadelphia is so peculiarly a city of homes that it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the number of unemployed, and thus to get any accurate idea of the prosperity of the community. A year ago it was estimated that there were 60,000 idle working people in Philadelphia. To-day I believe there are not more than 30,000. There are more manufacturies in the milling district running, and those that have been open right along are employing more hands. The improvement in the situation seems to me to be permanent. Confidence in the Government has been restored. I am a Republican, and so I believe that the people are looking forward to the time when the Republican Party will again have full control of the Government. I think this feeling has had much to do with the present conditions. But there is no question about the business revival, whatever its cause.

"The Inquirer has 100 per cent. more advertising now than it had. The increase over a year ago is 25 per cent. This is partly on account of our moving into a new building in a more central location, and to an improvement in our news and editorial features. But we also lay it to the better feeling in business circles."

E. W. Osborn, business manager of The Cleveland Press, said:

"I think there are very few unemployed workmen in Cleveland now. Things are beginning to look up. But there is no boom. Business men are still very conservative. The buying of gold by the President is looked upon by them as a step in the right direction. It has restored confidence, and we now expect that there will be a steady improvement in the situation."

Fred E. Whiting, business manager of The Boston Herald, is a member of the best clubs, and meets in an informal way the strongest financiers and merchants of the Hub.

"Banks reflect the situation very quickly," he said. "I find in talking with Boston bankers that they now take a very hopeful view of the future. They think the improvement which has set in will continue gradually and in a healthful way. One of the surest methods of estimating the condition of the community is by the advertising columns of the newspapers. Our advertising has increased very largely over a year ago, and is now equal to that of 1892, before the depression. The 'want' advertisements tell the story. We are now publishing two columns less of 'situations wanted' and one column more of 'help wanted.' That is a good index to the condition of the working classes in Boston."

DISCUSSED INTERESTING TOPICS.

Newspaper Publishers Have Two Business Sessions.

There were two sessions of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday at the Brunswick Hotel.

Among the topics discussed at the meetings were typesetting machines and the policy of employing compositors, the standard amount of work for an eight-hour day, and the salary rate; libel and copyright laws; local associations and standard rules of advertising.

Those who spoke on the libel law were Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, J. D. Cooper of The Denver Republican, and C. W. Taylor of The Boston Globe.

Those who registered yesterday were:

C. S. Coomb, The New-Bedford Standard.
George G. Booth, The Detroit Evening News.
F. T. Lane, The Toledo Blade.
Frank Hart, The Kansas City Star.
William Berri, The Brooklyn Standard-Union.
E. W. Osborn, The Cleveland Press.
J. B. Shale, The McKeesport Daily News.
Harry H. Colclazer, The Philadelphia Record.
W. M. M. Speer, The Albany Argus.
James S. McCartney, The Philadelphia Record.
O. S. Hershman, The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
A. P. Moore, The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
H. S. Kingsley, The Brooklyn Eagle.
W. Hester, The Brooklyn Eagle.
Charles E. Hasbrook, The Boston Traveller.
Herbert E. Hasbrook, The Boston Traveller.
Joseph R. Dent, The Jersey City Journal.
W. Livingstone, The Detroit Journal.
H. W. Quimby, The Detroit Free Press.
George E. Randall, The Chicago Times.
Alex Craig, The New-Haven News.

There will be sessions of the association this morning and afternoon. The annual banquet will take place to-night at the Brunswick.

Ernest F. Birmingham, the publisher, and Frank H. Lancaster, the editor of The Fourth Estate, a newspaper for the makers of newspapers, were "at home" to the members of the Publishers' Association from 9 to 12 o'clock last night, in their offices in the Postal Telegraph Building. Several hundred newspaper men of the business and editorial forces were present. There was music by Ricci's mandolin orchestra and at 11 o'clock Mazzetti served supper. The reception was in honor of the publishers, and to celebrate the completion of the first year of The Fourth Estate.

A LEAGUE OF BOOKSELLERS

The New Organization Formed by Men from Book and Stationery Stores.

The Booksellers' League which has just been organized in this city is an association of men employed in the book and stationery trades. To the original prospectus issued in the interests of the league, 125 names were signed. The objects had in view are stated in the constitution to be "The cultivation of fraternal relations of its members, and furthering the interests of their respective callings in such manner as the league may from time to time decide." This is believed to be the first attempt made in this country to bring together socially the men who are employed in the book and stationery trades.

Mr. J. N. Wing of Charles Scribner's Sons, the President of the league, at a recent meeting, expressed a hope that in time the scope of the league would be widened, making it instrumental in elevating the standard of clerks in the professions with which the members of the league are connected. He was of the opinion that, as the field of the bookseller was becoming more limited, so that he was less able to try his fortunes in a new and growing community, it was also becoming more and more necessary that he get the proper instruction and develop to the fullest extent his knowledge. Mr. Wing hoped the league eventually would be able to offer the means for mutual protection and advancement, as well as provide education through practical instruction by acknowledged masters.

The Board of Managers of the league comprises twenty-four persons, whose names, with the firms with which they are connected, are as follows: J. B. Brigham, with the Baker & Taylor Company; John Briggs, with the American Book Company; F. Bruce, with Macmillan & Co.; Charles A. Burkhardt, with E. P. Dutton & Co.; C. E. Butler, with Brentano's; J. B. Carrington, with Charles Scribner's Sons; J. W. Corrigan, with G. P. Putnam's Son; Charles T. Dillingham, 766 Broadway; M. A. Dominick, with Frederick A. Stokes & Co.; A. Growoll, with The Publishers' Weekly; John A. Holden, with Thomas Whittaker; W. W. Howe, with E. P. Dutton & Co.; W. J. Kelly, with New-York Photogravure Company, Wilbur B. Ketcham, 2 Cooper Union, New-York; Robert Morris, with D. Appleton & Co.; D. Pritchard, with D. Appleton & Co.; H. M. Reed, with George Routledge & Sons; J. T. Ryan, with Cassell Publishing Company; C. E. Savage, with G. P. Putnam's Sons; J. E. Speirs, with D. Van Nostrand Company; W. R. Spinney, with T. Y. Crowell & Co.; E. F. Treat, with The American Stationer; J. F. Vogelius, with Henry Holt & Co., and G. L. Wheelock, with The Century Company.

Refused to Tell Who Shot Him.

A man who says he is Richard Allington was found Wednesday night at 10:30 at Washington and Sands Streets, Brooklyn. He is twenty-eight years old, and well dressed. He was in his stocking feet and bare headed, and had been cut on the chin. He was taken to the Cortlandt Street Station, where it was found that he had also been shot in the left arm.

He refused to give any information about himself, and was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. The police are investigating.

IN THIRTEENTH'S ARMORY

First Grand Social Event at the Regiment's New Home.

OTHER MILITARY BODIES REPRESENTED

The Main Drillroom, Where the Dancing Was Done, Brilliant with Flags—Fully 3,000 Attended.

The new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, in Sumner Avenue, between Jefferson and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, was a blaze of light last night.

"Of course," said one of the officers, "you can not call the big fair a social occasion. That was a money-making scheme. This is the first grand social affair ever held in the armory. It's quite a treat for the boys, especially after their service to the city in the recent strike."

It was the fourteenth annual reception of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York. These receptions are always held on the eve of Washington's Birthday, and are looked forward to as one of the great events of the year.

The armory presented a brilliant appearance. The main drillroom, where the dancing took place, was decorated with flags and bunting, festooned in various designs, and the galleries overlooking the dance hall were crowded with handsomely dressed women.

Many military organizations were represented. The white coats of the Twenty-second Regiment were to be seen here and there, and the dark blue of the Seventy-first was also visible. There were also delegations from the Eighth Battalion, the Twelfth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, the Third Gatling Battery, the Forty-seventh Regiment, and the Fourteenth Regiment. The gray uniform of the Thirteenth Regiment was worn by many of its members.

The company rooms were handsomely decorated with banners and flags, while potted plants, palms, and green shrubbery added to the picture.

In the main hall, just inside the entrance, were four small brass cannon, mounted.

Over 3,500 invitations had been issued, and it is estimated that fully 3,000 persons were present.

The music was by Lander's Orchestra, as the famous Innes has left the Thirteenth Regiment.

The officers of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association are: President—Ordnance Sergt. Thomas M. Harvey, non-commissioned staff; Vice President—First Sergt W. S. Gendar of Company B; Secretary—Sergt. F. E. Case of Company K; Treasurer—Quartermaster Sergt. Valentine Werner, non-commissioned staff.

The Executive Committee comprised Sergt. Major E. H. Coffin, Jr., non-commissioned staff; Sergt. W. N. George, Company A; Corp. W. B. Wecks, Company B; Quartermaster Sergt. T. R. Fleming, Company C; Corp. C. M. Reid, Company D; Quartermaster Sergt. C. G. Peterson, Company E; Quartermaster Sergt. Alexander Parker, Company F; Sergt. J. O. Bateman, Company G; First Sergt. C. O. Finblade, Company J, and First Sergt. R. S. Case, Company K.

Sergt. J. H. Becker of Company I was Chairman of the Floor Committee. He was assisted by Sergeant Major B. L. Tyrrel, N. C. S.; Color Sergeant S. P. Hopkins, N. C. S.; Corp. A. G. White, Company A; Sergt. A. C. Edwards, Company B.; Sergt. Z. A. McElvery, Company B; Corp. J. B. Moran, Company C; Sergt. G. R. Pearson, Company D; Sergt. E. D. Titus, Company D; First Sergt. G. W. Smith, Company E; Corp. W. J. Kerr, Company F; Corp. J. J. Gorman, Company F; Corp. E. Mortimoer, Company G; Corp. T. R. Were, Jr., Company G; Sergt. J. Murphy, Company I; Corp. J. Lynch, Jr., Company I; Corp. P. W. Lyon, Company K, and Sergt. F. H. Rodgers, Company K.

The Committee on Reception was in charge of First Sergt. John J. Scrimgeour of Company A, and his assistants were Drum Major E. H. McIntyre, N. C. S.; Color Sergt. J. A. Dunbar, N. C. S.; Sergt. J. S. Jenkins, Company A; Sergt. J. H. McEwen, Company A; First Sergt, W. S. Gendar, Company B; Sergt. W. H. Skelton, Company B; Corp. J. C. Hunter, Company C; First Sergt. F. R. Post, Company D; Quartermaster Sergt. J. S. Marallous, Jr., Company D; Sergt. J. G. Torberg, Company E; Sergt. W. D. Graham, Company E; Corp. J. H. Morris, Company F; Quartermaster's Sergt. A. I. Easson, Company G; Corp. E. H. Adams, Company G; Sergt. C. D. Bethel, Company I; Corp. E. D. Plate, Company I; Quartermaster's Sergt. A. L. Conklin, Jr., Company K; Sergt. J. Westerfield, Jr., Company K.

Among the many dancers on the main drill hall were:

Col. David E. Austen, Lieut. Col. William L. Watson, Major and Mrs. George G. Cochran, Major and Mrs. Charles H. Luscomb, Lieut. Jerry A. Wernberg, Captain and Mrs. William Kerby, Dr. and Mrs. John A. Cochran, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Jarett, Captain and Mrs. F. R. Wiswell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles R. Stewart, Captain John T. Jennings, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Lieutenant and Mrs. W. H. Van Kleeck, Jr., Captain and Mrs. W. E. C. Mayer, Lieutenant and Mrs. John A. Anderson.

Captain and Mrs. H. A. Williams, Lieutenant and Mrs. G. H. Kemp, Capt. George D. Russell, ex-Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert Rae, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rae, Marcie Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Powles.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Matthews, Captain and Mrs. Milburn, William Coleman, Sergeant Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Post, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Craige, Mr. and Mrs. John Morallons, and Sydney Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dorr, Robert F. Rhoades and Miss Rhoades, Miss Helen Oldener, Harry Oldener, Miss O. Murturne, Fred Murturne, Thomas Buell, Miss Minnie Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Blend, Mrs. A. Post, Miss B. D. Post, Robert Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. West.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burdett, Miss Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. B. Maas, Past Commander Calvert of U. S. Grant Post, No. 329, G. A. R.; ex-Inspector of Rifle Practice Harding, Col. John G. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. George Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mr. and Mrs. John Flint, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stelling, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Searle, Miss Minnie Shannon, Miss Estelle Manning, Miss Gussie Schroeder, Miss Nellie Wiswell, Miss Mary Eames.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hearly, Mr. and Mrs. John Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. William Burns, Miss Kate Davis, Robert Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Black.

Ordnance Sergt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Harvey, Sergt. Major and Mrs. Edwin H. Coffin, Jr., John Rowland, S. H. Andrews, Election Commissioner Charles H. Colton, Supervisor Reeves, Supervisor Ackerman, Capt. John Brennan, William Hervey, Edward Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Webster C. Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Backus.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby Very Low.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 21.—Ex-Gov. Oglesby is in a critical condition at his home near here. He is suffering from heart disease.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Moses Kimball.

Moses Kimball, who died yesterday in Boston, was a prominent figure in the public life of Massachusetts and Boston, but the best part of his fame had for its centre the Boston Musuem, which he owned and controlled during many of its earliest years.

Mr. Kimball was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 24, 1809. He began active life at eighteen, "learning to be a merchant," and before he was twenty he was proprietor of a dry goods store. Business success seemed slow, and he started a gentlemen's furnishing store. This did not suit him in a financial way, and, after failing at speculation in land, he bought The New-England Weekly Galaxy. He fought the gamblers of Boston, and his paper had a splendid sale. He failed, however, to make money, and sold at a loss of several thousand dollars.

The curiosities in the Boston Museum were offered for sale. Mr. Kimball overbid everybody and became their owner.

He opened the new Boston Museum in 1842, his curiosities consisting of the better portion of the old New-England Museum, including the statue of Venus de Medicis and the great picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Other curiosities were selected from the Portland Museum and Peal's Museum of Philadelphia.

The Boston Museum was successful from the first. One of its greatest triumphs was the production of "The Drunkard," a piece written expressly for the Museum to show the evils of intemperance. The house was overflowed week after week, and it seemed as if the public would never tire of witnessing and applauding the piece. The most prominent agents in the temperance movement gave it their hearty approval, and the whole community supported their verdict.

Mr. Kimball next tried scenic spectacles, having secured the pencil of one of the first artists in the country, Mr. Charles Lehr. "The Bohemian Girl" and "Cinderella" were among his many triumphs in that line. From time to time he made additions to his company, until finally, before removing to the new establishment, he had secured an admirable troupe. Its curiosities, its admirable preparations of natural history, the collection of weapons of all countries, the statuary, the pictures, the waxwork, the dramatic performances, addressed themselves to a variety of tastes and gave offense to none.

Mr. Kimball took an active part in politics and was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1858, 1860, and 1868. In 1849-50 he was in the Common Council, and in 1851 he was an Alderman. He was chosen a Representative in 1850, and was in the Senate of 1854. He was one of the Committee on the Annexation of Roxbury and reported in favor of the bill. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Institutions of Boston and resigned the Presidency of the board when he went to Europe in 1867. He also served on the Board of State Charities and on several other public Directorships.

When he was a candidate for Mayor, in 1868, the Democratic opposition took the peculiar stand that Mr. Kimball, while in the Board of Aldermen, voted to exclude Daniel Webster from Faneuil Hall. The record shows that he refused to vote on the motion.

Mr. Kimball presented to Boston in 1879 the sculptured group "Emancipation" in Park Square.

Gen. Richard Updyke Sherman.

Gen. Richard Updyke Sherman died of Bright's disease, at his home, in New-Hartford, N. Y., yesterday. He was a native of Oneida County, and was born in 1819. He established The Rochester Evening Gazette in 1846, and helped establish The Utica Morning Herald in 1847. He was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1851, and held the office continuously, with the exception of one year, until 1857, when he took his seat as Member of Assembly.

He was the author of the Clerks' Manual, which has been regarded as an authority on legislative usage. He was appointed Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1860, holding the position for ten years. He served in the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He was returned to the Assembly in 1874 as a Democrat. He was the unanimous choice of the minority for the Speakership. He was the father of Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William P. Irwin of Middletown, N. J., died yesterday aged ninety-one. He had been always a Democrat, and had filled minor township offices in Middletown, among them being Overseer of the Poor and Justice of the Peace. During the war his sympathies were with the South, although his seven sons enlisted and served in the Northern army. All of the sons returned home, but only four of them are living. Three daughters also survive him.

—State Senator Thomas R. Pickering of Portland, Conn., died in Middletown, at the home of his sister, yesterday, of heart disease. He was born in England, went to Connecticut when a boy, and became a prominent manufacturer, being President of the Governor Works at Portland. He was United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition and at the Melbourne, Vienna, and New-Orleans Fairs.

—James M. Lawton of the shipping and commission firm of Lawton Brothers died Wednesday of pneumonia, at 37 Fifth Avenue, his residence. The firm has its principal office in Havana. Mr. Lawton had charge of the New-York business. He was a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges.

—George W. Winchester, bookkeeper at the United States Armory in Springfield, Mass., since 1848, until about a year ago, died yesterday. Had he lived until next Monday he would have been ninety-one years old.

—Charles Townsend died yesterday at Bloomfield, N. J. He was a well-known writer on sporting topics. He was thirty-nine years old.

Dr. MacArthur Has Nothing to Say.

An attempt was made yesterday to get from the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, a statement in reply to the severe criticisms passed on him at the meeting of the Board of Education Wednesday. Dr. MacArthur would not be seen, and a young woman at his house said he had nothing to say.

At the meeting of the board, the report of the committee appointed to investigate Dr. MacArthur's charges that teachers had to pay political blackmail, was received. The committee reported that Dr. MacArthur had failed to substantiate the charges.

In speeches by members of the board, Dr. MacArthur was called a bogus reformer and other unpleasant names.

All the Reichard Pictures Sold.

Mr. Sommerville, the auctioneer, had considerable difficulty in enthusing any spirit into the bidding for the Reichard pictures at last night's closing sale, at Chickering Hall. The attendance was about the same as on the previous night. Among the canvases that brought the larger prices were: E. Sanchey Perrier's "Spanish Summer Scene," $825; "After the Wedding," by Kowalski, $1,000; "Daybreak," by Perrier, $1,250; Troyon's "Market Day," $2,150; "The Disgusted Model," by L. Knaus, $1,285; a landscape by Dupué, $2,800, and "The Heights of Ville d'Avray," by Corot, $3,800.

COMING EVENTS.

—February meeting of the Underhill Society of America, Friends' Meeting House, East Twentieth Street, to-morrow, 3 P. M.

—Monthly meeting of the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Kohler's lecture on "Our American Ideal," Temple Beth-El, to-night.

—Outlook Club of Montclair, N. J., monthly meeting, Clubhouse Hall, this evening.

—German Charity Ball, Madison Square Garden, Monday evening, Feb. 25.

Stores close at one o'clock to-day.

Shirts readymade—that's the way to buy 'em if you can; and most men can.

"But I'm not *most men.*"
How do you know?

We have a great big stock of shirts and a great big stock of clothing. Both are necessary to emancipate you from the tailor and the shirt-to-order-maker.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

MAYOR STRONG HAD THE RHEUMATISM

Not at His Office Yesterday—Some of the Changes in Municipal Duties.

Mayor Strong was not at his office yesterday. Rheumatism warned him to remain indoors for the day. Messrs. Charles H. Woodman, Joseph Murray, and Julius Harburger the Mayor's selections for Excise Commissioners called at the office early in the day to be sworn in. Mr. Hedges informed them of the Mayor's indisposition, and they will probably be sworn in to-morrow morning To-day being a legal holiday, the Mayor's office will not be open.

Mrs. Hetty Green and Miss Green called to see the Mayor yesterday forenoon, and not finding him in, Mrs. Green talked for some time with Secretary Hedges. The Secretary did not disclose the nature of her business, but her conversation had to do with her lawsuits.

A certified copy of the bill amending the Small Parks act reached the Mayor's office yesterday. It permits the Controller to issue more than $1,000,000 of small park bonds in one year for the payment of awards on the Mulberry Bend and St. John's Parks, and the East River Park extension at East Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue B.

The Mayor will give a public hearing upon the measure as soon as convenient. After the hearing he will probably approve it, and as soon as it becomes a law the awards on Mulberry Bend Park, which amount to $1,500,000, can be paid by the Controller.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield made no appointments yesterday, and the office-hunters in his department are becoming impatient.

Henry De Forest Baldwin, now a Deputy Collector under Collector of the Port Kilbreth, will resign that place March 1, and become an Assistant Corporation Counsel under Corporation Counsel Scott. He will be assigned to the Bureau of Street Openings, where he will be assisted by John P. Dunn, who is at present in charge of the bureau.

Arthur Berry, who was Mayor Hewitt's private Secretary, may be asked to take a place under Mr. Scott.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. LOUGHRAN

His Father Sent a Pillow of Flowers—Many Citizens Present.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. John J. Loughran took place from the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, Verona and Richards Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Requiem mass was celebrated, the Rev. B. McHugh of the Church of St. John the Baptist being the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. William Donaldson and the Rev. H. C. Jordan.

The Rev. J. H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Brooklyn, delivered the eulogy. There was an array of beautiful flowers, including a pillow inscribed "My Son," from John Loughran, father of the dead priest, and President of the Manufacturers' National Bank.

The pall bearers were William J. Bartley, Daniel Brierton, Michael Malone, Patrick Hardy, Francis McKeon, Michael Doherty, Daniel Hooty, and Edward Owens, all members of the Holy Name Society. A delegation was present from the Alumni Association of Seton Hall College.

Among those at the funeral services were: The Revs. P. J. McNamara, M. T. Kilahy, J. Donohue, Martin Carroll, J. M. Kiely, John F. Nash, Hugh Hand, M. J. Loftus, J. A. Hartnett, P. J. McGlinchey, J. Woods, A. J. O'Rourke, E. J. McGoldrick, John W. Hauptman, H. A. Gallagher, and Pasquale de Nisco, and George H. Rowe, John C. Maguire, the Surveyor of the Port; ex-Mayor James Howell, Edward Field, Bernard McCaffrey, John Cassidy, F. J. Johnson, Thomas H. Lowrey, John H. Doyle, James Finley, John Curley, William J. Kentler, Thomas J. Crimmings, George M. Nichols, Joseph Scott, Thomas Patterson, John Kelly, William Lally, Peter J. Kenna, William McDonald, and B. B. Haggerty.

The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

SINGERS FOR THE GERMAN OPERA

Frau Sucher and Herren Alvary and Schwarz Among the Arrivals.

Frau Rosa Sucher, the leading soprano of the Damrosch Wagner Opera Company; Herr Max Alvary, leading tenor, and Herr Franz Schwarz, first baritone, arrived yesterday. Frau Sucher and Herr Franz Schwarz came on the Lahn, and Herr Alvary on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd Line.

This is Frau Sucher's first visit to America, and much interest will naturally centre in her performances. Herr Alvary is an old favorite, whose specially fine performance of Siegfried is well remembered.

Frau Sucher and Herr Alvary will be heard for the first time this season in "Tristan and Isolde," on the opening of the opera next Monday night.

Mlle. Marie Breme, the leading contralto of the Damrosch company, arrived Wednesday on the Majestic. Her American début will also be made in "Tristan and Isolde."

Oriental Club's Entertainment.

An entertainment to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Oriental Club was given last night in the clubrooms, 454 Grand Street. This is the club of which Congressman Timothy J. Campbell has been President since its organization.

Professionals sang, danced, and told stories in the early part of the evening, and then the members and guests entertained themselves. Small silk American flags decorated the lapels of their coats. Flags were also draped on the pictures on the walls, including those of Washington, Congressman Campbell, and William M. Tweed.

Among the invited guests were ex-Police Justice Maurice J. Power, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Corporation Counsel F. M. Scott, D. E. Dowling, S. Butler, William Snell, J. J. Adams, Assemblymen C. S. Adler and J. A. Donnelly, Capt. William Schultz of the Delancey Street Police Station, Police Commissioner Murray, and William Sulzer.

Letters of regret were read from Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Hamilton Fish, S. J. Foley, Postmaster Dayton, Collector Kilbreth, and Robert Grier Munroe.

Registered Trade Mark.

PIQUES.

We invite inspection of a particularly desirable assortment of Piques, in both fine and heavy wale. The black and white combinations are especially worthy of note.

Among the colors are bisque, several blues, red, ecru, and pink; printed in spots, stripes, and figures. Plain solid color Piques are displayed in all the best shades.

Complete lines of all the most desirable Wash Fabrics for Summer gowns.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St., New-York.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON DINNER

Forty Men Installed by New-York Chapters—Speeches by Members.

The installation banquet of New-York Mu and Sigma Phi Chapters of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity was held last night at Clark's, West Twenty-third Street. Forty men were installed before the banquet.

The menu was as follows:

Huitres en coquilles.
Potage.
Bisque d'écrevisses.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Olives. Céleri en branches.
RELEVÉ.
Filet de boeuf aux truffles.
Choux de Bruxelles.
Croquettes de pommes.
ENTRÉES.
Homard à la Newburg, en caisse.
Vol-au-vent de ris de veau, Toulouse.
Petits pois.
PUNCH.
A la Cardinale.
Roti.
Canard à tête rouge. Salade de laitue.
SUCRES.
Glacés de fantaisies.
Petits Fours. Biscuit Tortoni.
Cigars. Amandes Salées. Cigarettes.
Café.

The toastmaster was Dr. Caskie Harrison. The toasts and those who responded to them were:

"Fraternity," Louis R. Cowdrey; "St. Stephen's College," the Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn; "Sigma Alpha Epsilon," J. Shepherd Clark; "Extension," William Leslie French; "Columbia University," H. G. MacAdam; "The Ladies," J. S. Hall; "New-York Sigma Phi," F. S. Lippitt; "Sigma Alpha Epsilon Alumni of New-York," Walter Barnwell; "New-York Mu," J. J. Collins, and "Sigma Phi Alumni," the Rev. Thomas B. Fulcher.

Mr. Holly's Statement.

In regard to publications concerning the suit brought by Receiver Gilbert of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company against H. M. Munsell and others, growing out of the acquisition of the business of the National Alliance by the Commercial Company of 1890, Mr. Holly, the President of the company at that time, stated yesterday that all the contracts and transactions complained of were made with full knowledge of the facts, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Company, and were all for the advantage of that company.

Mr. Holly absolutely denies that he personally ever received a dollar of the money paid on those contracts, directly or indirectly. He considered the transactions good business for the Commercial Alliance Company and stated that they resulted in profit to it.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lent and the Theatres.—The Lenten season is gradually losing its terrors for the manager. Lent begins next week, yet no less than five productions are to be made in this city, in addition to the opening of the German opera season. Mr. Daly will produce "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; Mr. Irene, "His Wife's Father," at the Fifth Avenue; Charles Frohman, "The Founding," at Hoyt's, and Camille D'Arville, "Madeleine," at the Bijou, all on Monday night, while Mme. Rejane—though, as a French artist, she appeals especially to Roman Catholic audiences—will boldly make her American début on the night of Ash Wednesday. The prejudice against attending theatres during Lent is rapidly becoming a thing of history.

—Quick Work for Beerbohm Tree.—For the last night, to-morrow, of Beerbohm Tree's season at Abbey's Theatre, "Captain Swift" and scenes from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be presented. "Captain Swift" is a long play in itself, and the curtain can scarcely fall finally before 11 o'clock. The company is to start on the midnight train of the Pennsylvania Road for Chicago, and some pretty lively work will have to be done to convey them to the Desbrosses Street ferry by 12 o'clock. Mr. Tree and his company expect to reach Chicago Monday morning, and will open that night in "The Red Lamp" and "The Ballad Monger," the scenery for which play has already been forwarded.

—To-day's Matinées.—With the exception of Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday is the best matinée holiday of the year in this city. People do not indulge in sumptuous dinners, and out-of-door sports do not come into competition with the theatres to any great extent. Every theatre in the city will give a special matinée except the Fifth Avenue, and Fanny Davenport always spares herself and her company on holidays. The current bills will be presented at each house, and the theatrical advertisements in to-day's New-York Times furnish a complete guide to playgoers seeking entertainment this afternoon.

—Mr. Grau Reigns Alone.—Maurice Grau is the only representative of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau at present in this city. Mr. Abbey is personally conducting the tour of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, and Mr. Schoeffel is attending to the business of the firm in Boston. Mr. Grau remains here to look after the appearance of Mme. Réjane in "Sans Gêne," at Abbey's, next Wednesday. The French actress and her company are passengers on the French steamer La Champagne, which is due to arrive here on Sunday.

—"A Yenuine Yentleman."—Augustus Heege says that the title of his new Swedish comdey was suggested to him by an incident on a railroad car. A conductor was trying to put a rosy-cheeked Swede off the train. The latter was very indignant, protested that he would not stoop to such a thing as trying to ride without having first purchased a ticket, and ended his amusing argument by declaring that he was a "yenuine yentleman."

—Mr. Dazey's New Play.—Manager Jacob Litt will produce, at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, next Monday night, for the first time on any stage, Charles T. Dazey's new American drama, "The War of Wealth." It was during an exciting run on a Milwaukee bank nearly two years ago that Mr. Litt got his idea for one of the principal scenes of the new play, and suggested it to Mr. Dazey.

—William Lackaye in "Trilby."—The coming starring tour of Wilton Lackaye in the farce comedy, "Two of Him," will not interfere with his engagement to A. M. Palmer to create the part of Svengali, in "Trilby." His tour will not begin until April 15, which will be after the production of "Trilby" by Mr. Palmer.

—The "H. H. H." Benefit.—Eben Plympton has volunteered to aid in the establishment of a free kindergarten on the east side, and will appear with Maude Banks and William Courtleigh in Miss Banks's play, "Auld Robin Grey," at the H. H. H. benefit performance, to be given at Chickering Hall to-morrow night.

—Joined Canary & Lederer's Forces.—A. Harold Symonds, who sang and acted in the "A Gaiety Girl" company until that organization left Chicago for its Australian tour, has been engaged by Canary & Lederer for "The Twentieth

Friday
Feb. 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

PRAYER OF WASHINGTON

Was a Feature of School Celebrations in Yonkers.

MADE AT THE VALENTINE HOMESTEAD

There the Great Patriot Fought in the Battle of Chatterton Hill—The Incident Made Public Only Recently.

YONKERS, Feb. 21.—The public schools of this city will be closed to-morrow—Washington's Birthday—and, in consequence, the "Father of His Country" was remembered this afternoon in each of the ten schools.

The school houses were crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils, and in each school interesting and patriotic exercises were held.

A new feature was introduced into this year's celebration, owing to the recent discovery of a historic event in the life of Washington, to which the histories and lives of Washington make no reference.

This interesting episode, which was brought to the attention of Superintendent of Schools Charles E. Gorton by Frederic Shonnard, President of the Board of Education, occurred during the stay of Gen. Washington at the old Valentine homestead shortly before the battle of Chatterton Hill, in White Plains.

Old Valentine Homestead.
Where Gen. George Washington Prayed.

Elizabeth Valentine, aunt of Nathaniel B. Valentine, who still resides on the famous Valentine's Hill, was living, with her parents, in the old house at the time. Although but a child, she was profoundly impressed by the visit to her home of such a notable personage, and retained a vivid recollection of the incidents of the occasion to the end of her long life.

She was always glad to tell of them, recalling nothing more clearly than the fact that the General made a prayer in the presence of herself and others at about the time of his departure for what proved to be the battlefield of Chatterton Hill, in the course of which he quoted the twenty-second verse of the twenty-second chapter of Joshua, as follows:

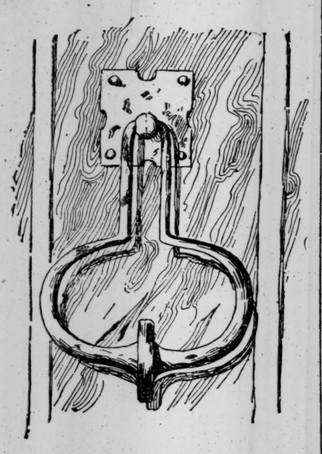
"The Lord God of Gods, the Lord God of Gods, He Knoweth, and Israel, He shall know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, (save us not this day.")

When it is considered that these words were uttered by the Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary forces at such a supreme crisis in the long struggle for independence, when the chances of success seemed more than doubtful, all who read them will regard this utterance as being eloquent and impressive to a degree hardly equaled by any other human expression of which history contains a record.

In view of these facts, and also because the incident occurred within the borders of this city, it was deemed worthy to be made a feature of the annual exercises in honor of Washington's Birthday which have long been established in the schools.

Superintendent Gorton's wish to have this newly-discovered incident made a central idea in the essays and compositions which were read to-day met with a hearty response. Many of the compositions were very creditable to their young writers, and were brimming over with patriotism.

At the high school the programme opened with a chorus. Then Wilbur F. Washburn, Jr., gave a declamation, Hattie H. Kellogg a recitation on "The Character of Washington," and Charles E. Otis read an essay on "Washington in Westchester County." After singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," F. Zetta Youmans gave, as a recitation, an "Ode to Washington," and Herman F. Mitchell followed with a declamation on "The Example of Washington," the exercises closing with the chorus, "Hail Columbia."



Old Door Knocker.
From the Valentine House.

At School No. 2, the Eickemeyer School, the programme began with a national hymn. There was a dialogue between Mr. Nineteenth Century and Mrs. Columbia, George Washington's letter to Richard Henry Lee, noted periods in Washington's life, reading of the letter from President Shonnard to Superintendent Gorton in regard to Washington's prayer in the Valentine house, historic places of Westchester County, Washington's Christmas party, the whole ending with the song, "Disturb Not His Slumbers," saluting the flag, and singing "America."

The programme of School No. 3, in Hamilton Avenue, consisted of a combination of flag exercises and selections appropriate to Washington's Birthday.

In School No. 6 there were historical selections telling of Washington's efforts to control the Hudson by fortifying New-York and stationing soldiers through Westchester County. They were read by the Misses Blake, Underhill, and Hollan, and Masters Holme, Stetson, Youmans, Moller, and Kiernan. Harry Koster urged his classmates to be like Washington. There were tableaus of the seventeenth century presented by the kindergarten class. The exercises closed with a salute to Old Glory.

The pupils in School No. 7 held their anniversary exercises in their classrooms. The programmes consisted of historical readings, recitations, and singing of patriotic songs. The rooms were nicely decorated with flags. These are types of the celebrations in all the schools.

The Valentine homestead was surrounded by 238 acres on Valentine's Hill, which is midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, but in the precincts of the former. An iron door-knocker was on the front door when Washington approached and knocked for admission.

The Valentine family were tenants of Frederick Phillipse. They purchased, in 1785, their farm of 238 acres from the Commissioners of Forfeiture under the act of confiscation. The farm commands an extensive view in every direction. During the Revolution the British built Prince Charles Redoubt and Negro Fort on the east side of Valentine's Hill.

Lossing, in his history, says that "on the 16th of September, 1782, British foragers with a covering party 5,000 or 6,000 strong, accompanied by Sir Guy Carleton and the Young Prince William Henry, made an incursion as far as Valentine's Hill."

As has been recently told in The New-York Times, a patriotic gentleman of Yonkers intends to erect a monument on the site of the old Valentine homestead to mark the spot where Washington offered the prayer. Washington was seen at prayer at Valley Forge and at other times in private, but none of his thoughts at those times have lived. This patriotic gentleman prefers, for the present, to keep his name secret.

"DOLLAR GAS" BILLS DEFEATED

The New-Jersey Assembly Adopts the Adverse Report of the Committee to Which They Were Referred.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The greater part of the morning session of the House of Assembly was occupied with the consideration of the Dollar Gas bills. The Committee on Municipal Corporations submitted two reports. Messrs. Codding, King, and Stafford presented a majority report adverse to the bills.

The report claims that the courts do not sanction such legislation, and that "no notorious abuses exist in the conduct of business of manufacturing and delivering illuminating and fuel gas to consumers in the cities of this State which the laws of trade will not counteract."

It further says that under the most favorable circumstances gas cannot be furnished to consumers in this State at the price of $1, as fixed by these bills. In many cities the companies could not exist at that rate.

Messrs. Eisele and Schober submitted a minority report favorable to one-dollar gas for first-class cities, and one dollar and thirty-five cents for second-class cities. Mr. Eisele moved that his report be substituted for the majority report.

Mr. Codding made an able argument for the adverse report, and declared that the bills were bad. He had looked into the subject carefully and believed gas could not be delivered for the price named without loss to the companies. The passage of such laws would mean a reduction of wages of employes at once.

The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority was lost by a vote of 19 to 29. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 30 to 18.

The Assembly adjourned this afternoon until Monday night after passing a number of bills, among which was the measure providing that corporations, except railroads, shall pay wages semi-monthly.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations reported adversely House Bill No. 92, fixing street-car fares between 5 and 7 A. M. and 5 and 6:30 P. M. at three cents per passenger. The House concurred in the report.

THE BOY WAS HIT, THE MOTHER DIED

Sight of Blood from a Slight Wound Induces Heart Disease.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Carrauboa died this afternoon in front of her residence under peculiar circumstances. An Italian was playing a hand organ and some boys teased his monkey, and the Italian became angry.

After warning the boys to desist, the organ grinder suddenly picked up a stick and hurled it into the crowd. The missile struck Mrs. Carrauboa's son over the left eye, causing blood to flow. The mother was standing near by, and when she saw the blood she fainted, and died a few minutes later.

The Coroner gave a certificate of death from heart disease, due to fright. The Italian was arrested. The boy was only slightly hurt.

Mr. Wicks Gives $20,000.

W. W. Wicks, who lives at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, and who retired some years ago, after having accumulated a fortune by silver mining, has presented the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn with $20,000, to be devoted to the missionary and benevolent societies of the church.

Mr. Wicks is generous with his money in a quiet way. He is a widower. His grandchildren, who live in Brooklyn, dine with him occasionally. He is seventy years old.

The Rev. Dr. David Gregg is pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Church, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler pastor emeritus. The church is the leader among Brooklyn Presbyterian churches in missionary work.

Knights of Pythias Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The New-Jersey Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has elected the following officers: Grand Chancellor—Ralph Donath, Jersey City; Grand Vice Chancellor—Dr. William R. Hitchcock, Newark; Grand Prelate—Daniel S. Rockafeller, Someville; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—George E. Pierson, Woodbury; Grand Master of Exchequer—John Patrick, Rutherford; Grand Master at Arms—Rev. De Witt C. Cobb, Medford; Grand Inner Guard—Somerset Champion, Atlantic Highlands; Grand Outer Guard—John P. Dexheimer, Orange; Supreme Representative—De Witt C. Bolton, Paterson.

OPPOSED BY MR. COMSTOCK

Hearing on Assemblyman Gray's Racing Association Bill.

HORSE BREEDERS PRESENT IN FORCE

August Belmont Speaks in Defense of the Measure, Which, He Claims, Is Against the Gamblers.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Representatives of the leading racing associations appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee this afternoon. The hearing which attracted them was that given on Mr. Gray's bill providing for the incorporation of associations for the improvement of the breed of horses. A number of clergymen were also present and listened attentively to the arguments.

Anthony Comstock appeared in opposition, and said he was glad of the chance. He spoke for a society that had more to do than any other with opposing race-track betting. He called the bill an insult to the intelligence of the committee. Its thirteen pages of words hid one idea—to give gamblers the right to fleece the people. On the track the low-down gambler was the cat's-paw for the highly respectable manager. Before the Legislature the positions are reversed. He explained the equipment of the race track and the methods of renting places to the gamblers.

He read the Constitution and law as it now stands, and said the plain purpose was to suppress and prohibit all gambling. Reading from a long brief, he gave a running history of race-track gambling, and the decisions of the courts in relation thereto. He was especially severe on the "so-called respectable men" who "whacked up" with the race-track gamblers, and related the efforts of his society to suppress the latter. The backers, he said, got $10,000 every afternoon out of this style of gambling. The situation has become so bad that men as high as bank Presidents become embezzlers through gambling on the race tracks. He named a half dozen cases where prominent men have either blown out their brains or are languishing in prison cells for crimes due to the race track.

He said the law-abiding citizens had pushed the matter so far now in their determination to have the law enforced that the big gamblers had come to the Legislature for help. The rich horse owners say that they will stop racing to improve the breed of horses unless this gambling is continued. He had had fifty-two gamblers in court during the last week, and so claimed to speak with authority. Poolselling in any form is a lottery. But these men back of this bill say, "What do we care for the Constitution?" The Legislature is not here to pass evasive laws, and that is what this means. The bill doesn't propose to punish the big gamblers at all. The rich men are specifically exempted. The bill is an insult to the people who passed the constitutional amendment, and to the women and children who are beggared that these track owners may improve the breed of horses by gambling on the track.

He then took up the bill by sections, asserting that if the bill passed it would legislate against the decision of the Court of Appeals. If passed it will permit horse racing for forty days without molestation. It was drawn by a man who knew all the decisions of the court, and proposes to pave the way for unrestricted racing. It does not authorize poolselling, bookmaking, or other gambling, but it specifically says that a horse race is not gambling, in the face of all the decisions in existence. It is the most brazen effrontery ever put before a Legislature. It is to enable gentlemanly race-track men to protect common gamblers, while they ply their vocations in defiance of public sentiment.

The bill also proposes to make the race-track men incorporated under this act legislators for those who may desire to go into the business hereafter. It makes a monopoly of racing for the jockey clubs.

The bill is also drawn so that the special officers of the tracks may keep off or arrest obnoxious persons, which is manifestly to prevent interference by outside police, and to keep people from getting evidence against the lawbreakers. It also protects the owners against all danger of arrest. And all this is for the purpose of improving the breed of horses.

He held that it would be better to give the millionaire horse owners a million dollars a year, rather than to let them have this law, which would perpetuate such wholesale ruin of homes as that of Quigley's and others. He said that the race-track managers tried to defeat the constitutional prohibition, but failed, and now sought legislative aid to carry out their designs. He asserted that the race-track men were boasting that this bill would fix the matter. He said they apparently knew that the bill repealed the anti-pool law, and provided only minimum penalties for offenses. He then dwelt at length on Assemblyman Wildes's bills, which prohibit poolselling and authorize racing without betting. These, he asserted, were respectable and could be consistently enacted.

In conclusion, he filed his brief with the committee.

Frank Moss, who had written asking to be heard, was not present, and there was no further opposition.

August Belmont was the next speaker. He said that if what Mr. Comstock had said was true he would not himself be present. He asserted that the bill was honestly framed to prevent the very abuses of which Mr. Comstock complained. He did not believe that the Constitutional Convention intended to pass a prohibitive measure aimed at betting. It did, however, aim to prohibit the abuses of the racetrack. So does The Jockey Club, which is not interested in the race tracks at all. It simply represents horsemen at large and proposes to control racing under certain rules. It has nothing in common with the corporations provided for in this bill.

The Jockey Clubs assume that racing is a reputable sport and that reputable people are interested in it. They do not consort with gamblers. He said that the object of the bill was to prevent the persecution of reputable men who raced horses for pleasure. It did not propose to violate the feelings of the people or the law. But jockey clubs felt that they had as much right to protect their interests as had Mr. Comstock's society to do what it did. He denied that the jockey clubs got an income from the tracks such as Mr. Comstock had suggested, and concluded by saying that all the horse owners asked was fair treatment.

W. H. Bowman of the Rochester Driving Park Association attacked Mr. Comstock as a master of billingsgate, and said it was high time he learned not to abuse his betters. Just as good men as Mr. Comstock were engaged in the racing business. It was false that the leading men engaged in the racing business were disreputable and lived on the ruin of homes and men. Mr. Comstock represents just what the gamblers want. But the reputable men who breed horses are not satified with such a state of things. They say wipe out pools and bookmaking, but they want to continue improving horses, and think they have done more for horses than he has for men. They want to elevate the business and make it reputable. Horse racing has been one of the principal sports of all ages. To protect and perfect it is the object of the legislation.

The speaker objected to anybody setting up a standard for him. If the objectors to the bill preferred mules to horses, let them ride mules, but as for himself he preferred a blooded horse, and objected to anybody curtailing his right to enjoy himself thus. He insisted that betting was the natural bent and right of men, and that it could not be suppressed by law. But a bill can be made that will presume to do so. On behalf of the horsemen who wanted to perfect the bill, he asked an adjournment for two weeks.

John M. Bowers, representing the Coney Island Jockey Club, said the committee had to deal with a serious question in this matter. He went deeply into the local status of the bill and the constitutional provision. Coming to the quesion of income, he said the Coney Island Jockey Club paid $236,625 last season to horse owners in purses alone. It paid over $27,000 to the State in taxes. Among its Directors were some of the leading men in every walk of life. These Directors believed that the Constitution would wipe out this association unless the Legislature properly stepped in. The club had contracted to give $62,500 in stakes next Summer, and could not keep these contracts unless the Legislature said it was lawful to do so. The question now is whether betting shall be suppressed or racing suppressed. If what Mr. Comstock says is true, kill this bill. If it is not, enact legislation that will protect the legitimate horsemen. This bill forbids all the wrongs of the poolrooms and the betting at the tracks as it has been done. It does not legalize gambling, as has been so strongly asserted.

Mr. Auerbach of New-York, representing The Jockey Club, assailed Mr. Comstock's analysis of the bill. He explained the objects of the club, and said it would have accomplished in time just what the constitutional enactment would. He denied that there was any insincerity in the Gray bill. Its object is to protect genuine racing. It asks that there may be racing for stakes. It is approved by the press. No one but a fanatic can read this bill and assert that it does what has been asserted here.

Mr. Auerbach then discussed the several sections of the bill, showing that the first section, on which Mr. Comstock had been specially severe, was copied from the business corporation law. The provision for appointment of special policemen is copied from the country fair association law. Other sections are copied, with but little change, from the Penal Code. He asserted that the bill absolutely prohibited poolselling and the betting ring. If Mr. Wilds and Mr. Comstock wanted added penalties the horsemen were willing to have the bill changed so as to make it more stringent.

Andrew Miller of New-York also spoke in favor of the bill. The committee adjourned the hearing for one week.

FOREIGN FLAGS TO WAVE NO MORE

Two Important Bills That Have Passed into the Governor's Hands.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Two measures of the most commendable nature have passed both houses of the Legislature and now are in the hands of the Governor. The first is the Flag bill of Mr. Lawson which last year was vetoed by Gov. Flower. The second is the bill of Mr. Conkling for the relief of candidates for office. Both bills are certain to become laws, and both contain such excellent provisions—the first in the line of patriotism, the second in the line of politics—that they are worth printing in full.

The Lawson bill reads:

It shall not be lawful to display the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon any State, county, or municipal building; provided, however, that whenever any foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, the State, or any city, upon public proclamation by the Governor or Mayor of such city, the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen may be displayed upon such public buildings.

The following six Democratic Senators voted against this: Ahearn of New-York, Bradley and Coffey of Kings, Collins of Troy, and Gen. McMahon and Sullivan of New-York. Twenty affirmative votes were cast for it.

The Conkling bill strives to protect candidates for office from being blackmailed during the campaign. Like the Lawson measure, it is exceedingly brief.

Section 1. The Penal Code is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section 41-z.

Sc. 41-z. Any person who solicits from a candidate for an elective office money or other property, or who seeks to induce such candidate to purchase any ticket, card, or other evidence of admission to any ball, picnic, fair, or entertainment of any kind is guilty of a misdemeanor; but this section shall not apply to a demand for a contribution of money from an authorized representative of the political party to which such candidate belongs.

Sec. 2 This act shall take effect on the first day of September, 1895.

In the Assembly to-day Speaker Fish handed down two communications, in pursuance to the resolution of Mr. Nixon, calling upon the Factory Inspector and the State Commissioner of Agriculture to present lists of recent appointees in their respective departments. These communcations set out the names of the appointees and those who recommended them.

Factory Inspector Connolly stated that on Feb. 1 Benton S. Chapin was appointed in his office as private secretary, and on the same date Frank S. Nash was appointed Deputy Factory Inspector. Both were named fro the civil service list. Mr. Nash was recommended by Senator Edmund O'Connor. The Factory Inspector also reported that he had on Feb. 1 appointed John W. Marcellus as Deputy Factory Inspector, on the recommendation of Jefferson County people. Various talks were had by the Inspector with legislators, but the only written requests were from Senators Parsons and Reynolds and Assemblymen Tuttle and Friday.

Mr. Schraub, the Agricultural Commissioner, in his communication, stated that the only appointment made by him since Jan. 1 was that of James P. Clark of Falconer, Chautauqua County, as Assistant Commissioner, in place of James W. McMahon, resigned. The communication says that the author is pleased to give the information asked for, as the rumor had got abroad that appointments had been made in the interest of the dominant party in the Legislature.

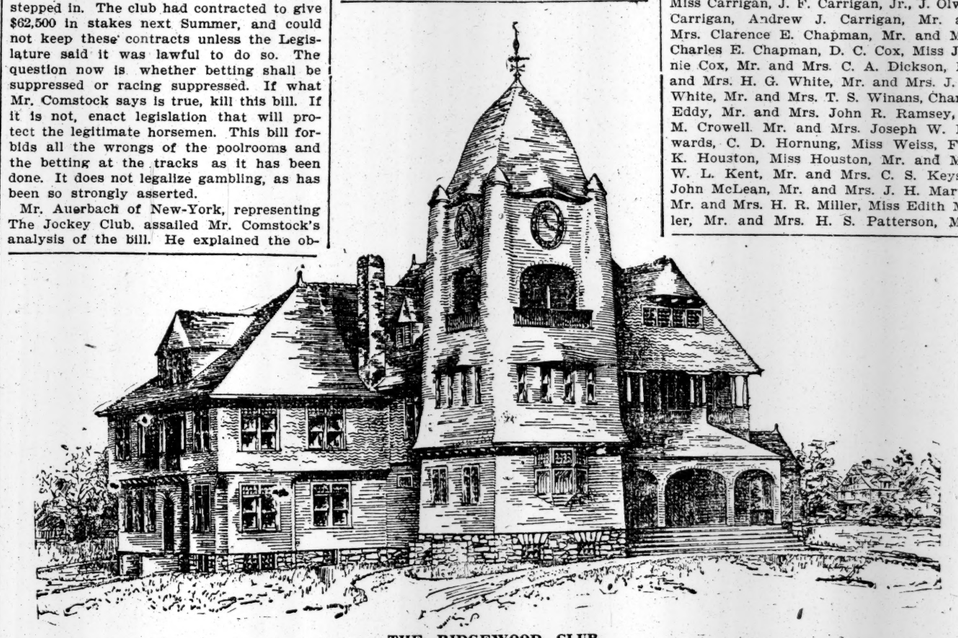
CLUB BALL IN RIDGEWOOD

Brilliant Social Festivities on the Eve of Washington's Birthday.

A HANDSOME SUBURBAN CLUBHOUSE

Reception by the Ridgewood Club, with a Merry Dance and a Supper—Names of Persons Present.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 21.—Here in this attractive, healthful, and socially enjoyable suburb of New-York is a clubhouse that challenges comparison with any suburban clubhouse in the land. The Ridgewood Club, which is composed mainly of prosperous and influential New-York business men who have established their homes here, possesses many excellent qualities, but it may be said to be notable for two things, viz., the loyal social spirit of its members and the absence of a mortgage on its beautiful and well-equipped home.



THE RIDGEWOOD CLUB.

A little more than a year ago the 100 gentlemen who organized this club invited their wives and daughters and a few select friends to join them in a modest celebration of the opening of the new Queen Anne clubhouse, which forms the most striking architectural feature of this thriving village. This evening the same gentlemen, impelled by a patriotic sentiment and a genial hospitality, entertained their wives and daughters at a delightful assembly ball, given in commemoration of the birthday of this glorious country's paternal ancestor. The attendance was large and the assemblage was a charming and a merry one. The clubhouse was brilliantly lighted and decorated, and music, mirth, and jollity held congenial and decorous sway.

The Ridgewood Club was organized "for the encouragement of social intercourse," and well has it performed its mission thus far. The inhabitants of the scores of picturesque and beautiful homes in this favorite haven of the New-York commuter constitute a most agreeable, if somewhat exclusive community. Without a taint of snobbery, there is an abundance of that rare quality of congeniality which makes society truly enjoyable. The members of the Ridgewood Club are mutual friends, and they enjoy their inviting clubhouse in a great variety of ways. It must be understood at the outset that the club is for women, as well as for men, and its numerous social entertainments are not lacking in zest, although there is no bar or buffet.

The clubhouse, which might be called a square building, except for certain graceful swellings and indentations in its outlines, stands in an open square in the heart of the village. It is a substantial, dark-colored frame structure, with stone foundation and thatched sides, and quaint windows of stained glass. It is about 115 feet long and 85 feet in width, generally speaking, and is three stories in height. In the front part of the structure a tall, square tower rises, with a fanciful pinnacle and a place for a large clock. In the rear of the house is a smaller but no less graceful round tower. The interior of the building is finished in oak and the walls are decorated in soft terra-cotta hues. It is well heated by steam, and is lighted by both electricity and gas, the latter being subordinate and called into use only when the electricity plays truant.

Comfort and convenience only have been consulted in the arrangement of the rooms. Beginning with the basement, the visitor will find a first-class bowling alley, a gymnasium, a well-equipped culinary department, and storerooms. On the first floor is the ladies' parlor, a spacious and well-lighted room, cosily furnished in cherry, with blue plush upholstering. Back of this is an inviting reading room, furnished in oak and leather, and liberally supplied with current reading matter.

The main feature of the first floor, however, and perhaps the crowning feature of the clubhouse, is the auditorium, which, in fact, is a model little theatre, with a stage 20 feet deep and a seating capacity of more than 500. With the seats removed, a fine dancing floor is presented, capable of accommodating without inconvenience about 100 couples. This auditorium was tastefully trimmed with red, white, and blue bunting to-night, and here the dancers "chased with flying feet the merry hours away." On the stage, behind a luxuriant screen of palms, Prof. Giesemann's orchestra produced agreeable music.

The second floor of the clubhouse is divided into billiard room, supper room, committee room, and ladies' cloakroom. On the third floor are found the cardrooms, where many a spirited whist and progressive euchre bout has been fought. There are large open fireplaces in all of the principal rooms, and a commodious dummy waiter glides from the basement to the top of the house. The total cost of the clubhouse was about $30,000, every dollar of which was subscribed by the members and paid in. Following are the names of the officers of the club:

President—H. S. Patterson; Vice President—M. T. Richardson; Treasurer—Lucius Smith; Secretary—Paul Walton.

Governors—James F. Carrigan, Thomas Watlington, R. T. Haskins, E. F. Hanks, C. E. Chapman, J. A. Edwards, R. W. Miens.

Entertainment Committee—R. T. Haskins, Chairman; Lucius Smith, C. E. Chapman, Howard Walton.

It is the perplexing task of the Entertainment Committee to furnish some kind of a social entertainment each Tuesday and Thursday night for the mutal enjoyment of both men and women. There are frequent card and bowling tournaments.

To revert again to this evening's ball: Brilliant success is the phrase that best characterizes it. Under the gleaming electric lights and with the stimulating martial strains of the "Washington March," the ball was formally opened by the Governors of the club, with their wives. Following are the names of many who were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bolles Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Dr. W. L. Vroom, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Walton, Howard Walton, J. McLean Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Walton, R. B. Walton, Mrs. Thomas Walton, C. W. Walton, E. H. Watlington, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watlington, Miss Holden, Miss Kissam, C. C. West, Mrs. L. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dunbar, B. S. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fullerton, Charles E. Griffin, Miss Griffin, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Hanks, Miss Hanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Haskins, John Hawes, Mrs. Richard W. Hawes, Miss Elizabeth Hawes, A. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. de L. Bevier, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Braine, A. J. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carrigan, Miss Carrigan, J. F. Carrigan, Jr., J. Olwell Carrigan, Andrew J. Carrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Chapman, D. C. Cox, Miss Jennie Cox, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. U. White, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Winans, Charles Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ramsey, H. M. Crowell. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Edwards, C. D. Hornung, Miss Weiss, Fred K. Houston, Miss Houston, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Keyser, John McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Miller, Miss Edith Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Patterson, Miss Blanch Miller, M. T. Richardson, the Misses Richardson, Lucius Smith, and Miss M. E. Smith.

THE CHARITY BALL IN ORANGE

Many Fashionable Society People Present from New-York and Other Places—Handsome Decorations.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—The great social event of the year here, the Charity Ball of the Orange Athletic Club for the benefit of the Orange Memorial Hospital, was held to-night in the big tennis building, which forms a part of the clubhouse. Supper was served in the gymnasium.

The decorations were very elaborate. The floor of the ballroom was covered with white crash, and it was walled in with pink cheesecloth, belted with white and covered with palms and festoons of smilax. On two sides of the room a pretty frieze concealed a sort of shelf, on which stood choice tropical plants and flowers, and to which radiated wide white streamers from the central chandelier.

The guests included nearly all of the fashionable folks of the Oranges and a large number of society people from New-York, Newark, Montclair, and other places. In all nearly 500 people were present.

The patronesses were Mrs. Edward P. Ailing, Mrs. William F. Zimmermann, Mrs. George M. Gill, Mrs. Edward W. Ashley, Mrs. William B. Arnold, Mrs. William Barr, Mrs. William Torrey Baird, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. George T. Boggs, Mrs. Edward Boote, Mrs. Robert D. Carter, Mrs. Samuel D. Church, Mrs. Arthur D. Chandler, Mrs. Gardner Colby, Mrs. John Davey, Mrs. Richard N. Dyer, Mrs. T. Bird Dixey, Mrs. William B. Dillon, Mrs. I. T. De Bevoise, Mrs. Francis M. Eppley, Mrs. William E. Eaton, Mrs. Thomas S. P. Fitch, Mrs. A. B. Farnsworth, Mrs. T. Newton Foster, Mrs. J. Day Flack.

Mrs. William M. Franklin, Mrs. F. E. Gellatley, Mrs. Charles H. Gillespie, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Van Gaasbeek, Mrs. Charles R. Griffen, Jr., Mrs. Paul F. Gerhard, Mrs. Walter R. Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. G. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles F. Hathaway, Mrs. N. P. Jackson, Mrs. Anna T. E. Kirtland, Mrs. Robert A. Kennedy, Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, Mrs. Otto E. Loehrke, Mrs. James G. Marshall, Mrs. Joseph L. Munn, Mrs. Benjamin W. Morrill, Mrs. Henry A. Potter.

Mrs. George L. Manning, Mrs. John P. Rafferty, Mrs. William H. Rockafellow, Mrs. George Richards, Mrs. Abram H. Ryan, Mrs. John L. Seward, Mrs. Walter M. Keck, Mrs. L. Bertrand Squier, Jr., Mrs. Charles R. Sterling, Mrs. Theodore F. Seward, Mrs. James M. Seymour, Mrs. John S. Tilney, Mrs. Lewis Seymour, Mrs. George A. Vail, Mrs. David S. Walton, Mrs. William H. Wiley, Mrs. Franklin Webster, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Hamilton Wallis, Mrs. Charles Wiley, Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Mrs. Leroy C. Fairchild, and Miss Maria E. Williams.

The Arrangement Committee consisted of William B. Dillon, Edward W. Ashley, Frank Q. Barstow, George T. Boggs, Winthrop Burdick, Robert D. Carter, Arthur D. Chandler, T. Bird Dixey, T. Newton Foster, J. Day Flack, William M. Franklin, Benjamin W. Franklin, Walter R. Hotchkiss, Col. Appleton D. Palmer, Joseph D. Pickslay, Henry A. Potter, George Richards, Arthur Varian, Hamilton Wallis, Charles Wiley, and Franklin Webster.

Mrs. Green Examining Papers.

Hetty Green, who has been having so much trouble in proceedings to settle the accounts of the executors of the estate of her father, Edward M. Robinson, which are pending before a referee, spent about an hour yesterday in the County Clerk's office with her latest counsel, examining the records of an old suit in which she participated some years ago.

Mrs. Green made many suggestions to her lawyer while they were examining the papers, which refer to the accounts of the executors at that time.

Another Body in the Delavan Ruins.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The work of clearing up the ruins of the Delavan House, which was destroyed by fire Dec. 30, was resumed this week, after a stoppage of nearly a month. About 5 o'clock this afternoon the men digging opposite the elevator on the Broadway front discovered portions of a human body burned beyond recognition. No bodies were looked for in this locality. This makes ten bodies recovered.

A DAY OF PATRIOTISM

Washington's Birthday to be Celebrated in Many Ways.

MARCHING HOSTS AND BANQUETS

Judson Kilpatrick Post to Raise the Stars and Stripes in Central Park—Reunions of Patriotic Societies.

In many ways and in many places the citizens of New-York will to-day show their reverence for the memory of George Washington. Marching hosts, martial music, snapping flags, banquets, and speeches brimful of patriotism will be the features of the day.

Long before the sun has risen hundreds of the Nation's defenders will be stirring, and, when the day is fully ushered in, from many flagpoles the emblem of freedom will be flying.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, Grand Army of the Republic, will be early afield, and at 6:15 A. M., led by its veteran commander, A. F. Claussen, will march from the place of assembly, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fort Fisher, in Central Park, where a flag will be hoisted.

Breakfast call will be sounded at 7:15 o'clock, and the veterans will march to Third Avenue, where, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, their morning meal will be served. Then, to the shrill music of fifes and the noisy rattle of drums, will come a parade through Harlem, the terminus being the Columbus, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

There the post will dine, and, besides the speeches of patriotism and the recounting of stories of the war, the veterans will have pleasant things to say of their commander, for, on Feb. 22, Mr. Claussen was born.

A formidable looking army will be that which George J. Kraus will mobilize in the early morning at the Comanche Club, 207 Bowery. The Sullivans are going to have an old-time target parade, and so long have they been training that when they get in motion they are sure to be the heroes of all the east side.

On a milk-white steed their commander, "Major" Kraus, will ride. Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn will be their Captain, and Walter G. Keech the Lieutenant. At the head of the line will be a mounted guard, and next will be fifty pioneers, a six-footer, every one, in his shoes, and almost a nine-footer in the wonderful bearskin shako he will wear.

Several companies of boys will follow, and then Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, a drum corps, and Bosworth's Band. Behind the musicians the battalion will march in companies. Every man will wear a neat blue uniform, and carry a musket. Capt. Jerry Connors, Capt. Martin Gilligan, and Capts. T. P. and "Florrie" Sullivan will be in command.

The line of march will be to the Battery and back to Ninth Street. There an elevated train will be in waiting, and the command will be taken to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where a shooting contest for $500 cash and $500 worth of valuables will be held.

There will be another parade in the evening, and it is expected that Timothy D. Sullivan, Congressman Henry C. Miner, Justices Ryan and Grady, and every politician of note in the Fourth and Sixth Wards will be guests of the battalion.

Other paraders will be the Patrick J. Halloran Rifles, John D. O'Brien Musketeers, Frank J. Dempsey Association, Baptist Boys' Brigade, Volunteer Exempt and Veteran Firemen's Sons, St. Matthew's Cadets of Hoboken, "Mutual 51" Association, and Friendship Hose No. 1 of West Hoboken, N. J. Permits have been granted at Police Headquarters.

Prof. Felix Adler, rector of the Workingman's School, will tell his pupils at noon the lessons of the life of Washington. There will first be from 10 A. M. to noon sample lessons in kindergarten work, manual training, natural science, English branches, and music, and then will come brief exercises commemorative of the day. The exercises will be held in the schoolhouse, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The Industrial Christian Alliance Chapel at 170 Bleecker Street, in which public mission services are to be held every night, will be dedicated to-day. There will be prayer meetings at 9:30 and 11 o'clock A. M., and preaching at 3:45 P. M. Among the clergymen invited to preach are the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, and the Rev. Dr. James M. King. There will be a consecration service at 8 P. M.

The New-York Southern Society will have its ninth annual banquet at Sherry's at 7 o'clock P. M. The speakers will be Congressman William Everett of Massachusetts, the Rev. J. J. Lafferty of Virginia, Dr. William M. Polk, John Kendrick Bangs, Job E. Hedges, and James C. Carter.

The New-York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will have a banquet at Delmonico's at 7 P. M., and among the speakers will be Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, Jerome Buck, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, Gen Alfred C. Barnes, and the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater.

There will be a Washington's Birthday dinner in the Colonial Clubhouse at 7 P. M. The speakers expected are Mayor Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. G. E. Strowbridge, and ex-Congressman John S. Wise.

The Society of the Cincinnati will celebrate the day at the Metropolitan Clubhouse this evening.

The Society of the First New-York Mounted Rifles will hold its seventeenth annual reunion and dinner at Rogers's, Park Place, at 7 P. M.

On Randall's Island the youngsters whose ways the city is mending in the House of Refuge, will be told in song and story of the valor and virtue of Washington, and many of the children will take part in the entertainment, the programme of which is long and luteresting. The exercises will be held in the chapel of the school at 7:15 P. M.

A rally of young people in behalf of American ideals, under the auspices of the New-York City Local Union, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, will be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. A. E. Kittredge is pastor.

The Goldey, which is a society to develop literary tastes, will have an entertainment at 8 P. M. in its hall, 34 Union Square East, and the feature will be a mock Congress. The question for debate will be the adoption of a bill providing that "all persons wearing hats that obstruct the view shall not be permitted to sit in any theatre, concert hall, or other place of entertainment and instruction, and any person whose view is obstructed by such headgear can sue the

manager or other responsible persons of such places for a sum not to exceed $5."

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, will present the three-act military comedy "Our Regiment," in Berkeley Lyceum this evening.

More than 800 children will take part in the observance of the day in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, this evening.

The Long Island Historical Society and its friends will listen at 8 P. M. in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, to a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs on "Some Unrecognized Builders of the Nation."

FOUR HUNDRED HAPPY CHILDREN

Washington Celebration at Industrial School No. 2—Miss Gould's Gifts.

Industrial School No. 2, connected with the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, had a unique celebration yesterday afternoon in honor of Washington's Birthday.

The pretty chapel—Rose Memorial, a gift many years ago to the society—at 418 West Forty-first Street, is hedged in by tall tenements, swarming with people of every nationality. The 400 children who filled the seats in the chapel yesterday carried out their programme with a vigor and enthusiasm that were infectious. There were patriotic songs and recitations, the Stars and Stripes were saluted in military style, and the story of Dorothy Dorchester and her patriotic determination to make no tea for Gen. Gage and his aide was delivered with animation by a bright-eyed little maiden, who might have stood for Dorothy herself.

On the platform were Mrs. Henry C. Houghton, President of the society, and a number of its officers and friends. Mrs. Etta Donnelson gave an interesting description of a trip through Persia, and Mrs. Russell Sage brought out the children's knowledge of this country and its history by a series of questions.

Then came the distribution of sandwiches, ice cream, and cake, given by Miss Helen M. Gould for the children, and after every one, to the tiniest tot, had been served, the children marched past the platform, and into every one's hands Miss Gould put an envelope containing a card beautifully illuminated, on which was the hymn "America." It was interesting to see the children of many nationalities, little and large, comfortably clad or poverty stricken, as they passed Miss Gould looking up into her face with a shy smile or a quaint courtesy, and going away with beaming faces. It would have been hard to find four hundred happier children in the city yesterday than were they.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

Two Given to Grammar School No. 37 by Ellsworth Post.

The children of Grammar School No. 37, Eighty-seventh Street, near Park Avenue, were aglow with patriotism yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the presentation of national flags to both departments of the school by Ellsworth Post, G. A. R.

Members of the post to the number of thirty, with delegations from Rawlins and Vanderbilt Posts, headed by School Trustee Robert E. Steel and Col. George M. Dusenbury, Commander of Ellsworth Post, and preceded by two magnificent United States flags, first visited the primary department, where over 500 children, under Miss Margaret McKean, the Principal, welcomed them with cheers. Each pupil held a miniature flag and waved it to the cadences of "The Flag of the Free."

Trustee Steel conducted the proceedings, and introduced Col. Dusenbury, who formally presented one of the flags with an eloquent speech, which provoked hearty applause. At the conclusion of his speech the children sang "Our Flag Is There," and then William Jones, the veteran Assistant Superintendent of Schools, delivered a patriotic address. He was followed by Major John A. Butler of Rawlins Post.

The Grand Army men then proceeded up stairs to the grammar department, where Miss Margaret C. Connell, the Principal, and the 700 girl pupils gave them a hearty reception.

The schoolgirls sang "Great God of Nations" and other hymns, and Washington's Birthday quotations were given by the graduating class.

Col. Dusenbury then presented the flag, and the pupils sang "Flag of the Free." Speeches were also made by Trustee Steel, Lawson N. Fuller, Assistant Superintendent Jones, and others. The exercises ended with the hymn, "America," in which all present joined.

Dinner in Fraunce's Tavern.

Company D of the Twenty-second Regiment had a Washington's Birthday dinner last night in the Long Room at Fraunce's tavern, where Washington took his farewell of his officers.

About half of the company, together with a number of veterans, were present. Capt. Cortleyou presided, and speeches were made by Lieut. Anderson, Sergt. Reville, Private Collins, and Messrs. Bush and Mara, of the veterans, and by Lieuts. Connor and Shea of the Ninth Regiment, formerly members of Company D.

The company intends to make the dinner an annual affair, and to enjoy it as near Washington's Birthday as can be arranged.

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum's Address.

Ex-Commissioner C. C. Wehrum delivered an address yesterday morning at Grammar School No. 51, in West Forty-fourth Street, on the "Battle of Gettysburg," in connection with other exercises appropriate to Washington's Birthday. Upon the platform with the Principal of the school, Mr. Martin H. Ray, were Mr. H. J. Wright, Col. Ward, and Trustee Crawford. The exercises reflect credit upon scholars and teachers alike.

J. P. Morgan's Country Party.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan's servants came here this morning and opened his Summer home at Cragston, where Washington's Birthday will be celebrated to-morrow.

Every train since noon brought from a dozen to twenty guests. All the sleighs in this village have been kept busy during the day conveying the arrivals to Mr. Morgan's home.

Free Holiday Lecture.

The American Museum of Natural History, Eighth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, will be open to-day to the public, and at 3:30 o'clock Prof. Albert S. Bickmore will deliver a free lecture on "London."

Preparatory School Alumni Dine.

A large number of graduates attended the second annual dinner of the New-York Preparatory School Alumni Association, at the St. Cloud Hotel, last evening. The school, which is an academy of the University of the State of New-York, has over 600 graduates in New-York and surrounding towns.

An interesting address on the development of the school and its important work in the preliminary training of law and medical students was delivered by I. Henry Harris.

Among those present were L. L. Betting, F. M. Beltzung, William H. Brearley, Howard Conkling, E. E. Camerer, H. M. Crawford, Dr. Chagnon, John Cragen, G. C. F. Fisher, Ralph C. Greene, I. Henry Harris, Harold Hurd, George M. Heumann, Gustav Haller, R. F. McMichael, E. B. Marshall, David Prince, Jr., Max Stadie, W. W. Smith, Dr. R. N. Rosenbaum, Oswald D. F. Robertson, F. H. Ryan, Valentine Taylor, and George O. Thomas.

DEFEAT FOR ANNEXATION

The House Rejects the Hawaiian Cable Proposition.

A FURTHER CONFERENCE ORDERED

The Majority Was Small and the Annexationists Hope for Success Before the Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative McCreary succeeded to-day in defeating the Senate proposition to appropriate $500,000 to be expended in the construction of a Government submarine telegraph cable between the United States and Hawaii. The majority against the appropriation was 38 in a total vote of 226. That was a small margin, but the Democratic belief is that, with the return of absentees, the majority would be larger, rather than smaller.

There is no doubt that when the Senate considers the matter again it will insist upon its amendment. The conferrees on the part of the House will resist, and will again come to the House for instructions. Then the fight will be renewed, and the annexationists are confident that in the second battle they will be successful. Excepting that one item of the Diplomatic bill, there is no obstacle to its completion. Should the Senate continue obdurate, the bill may turn out to be the last to be disposed of.

Notwithstanding all the talk about an extra session in consequence of the failure to pass the appropriation bills the belief among old members is that the bills will all be passed by the night of March 2, and that the adjournment can be taken on Monday, March 4, which will be called the legislative day of March 3.

The report of the conference committee, which announced a disagreement on the Hawaiian cable amendment inserted by the Senate in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, was called up in the House by Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) on whose motion debate was limited to one and a half hours.

Mr. Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) one of the conferrees, spoke in opposition to the amendment, which, he said, had no place on that bill. It was but the entering wedge for the establishment of a policy of Governmental control of this and similar enterprises.

Mr. Storer (Rep., Ohio,) favored the amendment, as did Mr. Draper, (Rep., Mass.,) who said the building of the cable would be but the first step toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Herman (Rep., Oregon,) said business necessity required the construction. Mr. Ryan (Dem., N. Y.,) said the adoption of the amendment would but precipitate the inevitable, which was that the islands should become part of the United States domain. Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) advocated the amendment, declaring it to be in line with the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy.

Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.,) said that down deep in the hearts of the gentlemen who advocated the laying of this cable was another sentiment—annexation. He was glad to have the honor of at last smoking out the real purpose of the advocates of the amendment. He was against annexation; he was opposed to an ambitious Government reaching out in the effort to grasp anything and everything that might be had. The duty of the United States was to pass laws for the prosperity and progress of the American people, and to see that our commercial relations with other nations were proper and profitable.

The debate was closed by Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.) He denied that the expressions in President Cleveland's messages of 1886 and 1888 relating to the importance of telegraphic communication with the Hawaiian Islands were an approval of Government construction of a cable.

On Mr. Hitt's motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree thereto, the yeas and nays were called for, resulting: Yeas, 114; nays, 152; present and not voting, 2. The further conference asked by the Senate on the amendment was then agreed to, on motion of Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) and Messrs. McCreary, Hooker, and Hitt were appointed as managers. The vote was mainly a partisan one, the Republicans and Populists voting for building the cable and the Democrats against. The following Democrats voted for the cable: Bartlett, (N. Y.,) Caminetti, (Cal.,) Cannon, (Cal.,) Cockrell, (Texas,) English, (Cal.,) Geary, (Cal.,) Harris, (Kan.,) Ikert, (Ohio,) Livingston, (Ga.,) Maguire, (Cal.,) McCann, (Ill.,) O'Neill, (Mo.,) Ryan, (N. Y.,) Shell (S. C.,) Sickles, (N. Y.,) Whiting, (Mich.)

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Last of the General Appropriation Measures Now Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House today began consideration of the Deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriation measures for the session, and sixteen pages were passed.

Amendments were agreed to giving to the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, certain portions of the State Department exhibit at the World's Fair—mostly duplicates—and appropriating $8,000 for the employment of temporary clerks in the office of Auditor for the Post Office Department, to bring up the business to date.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Breckinridge, and passed temporarily for argument, to pay $425,000 in full of all claims on account of Bering Sea seizures, in accordance with the agreement made Aug. 21, 1894, by Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador.

MANY AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

The Senate Has Riders for the Appropriations Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Several proposed amendments to pending appropriation bills were introduced in the Senate to-day, without much prospect of passage.

Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington,) gave notice of an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $5,000 for an investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) gave notice of an amendment to the Naval bill appropriating $150,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., the limit of cost being fixed at $700,000.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.,) gave notice of an amendment to the Naval bill, which provides that any officer, while within the retiring age of sixty-two years, who has been transferred from the active to the retired list, for disability possibly curable, shall be subject to examination at the Navy Department's discretion, as to ability to resume the duties of his existing commission, and, if found thus able, and there be no further necessity for his continuance as a supernumery officer, he shall be ordered back to the active list, according to his existing commission, when the next vacancy in that grade appears.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today, through Mr. Frye, made a favorable recommendation to the Committee on Appropriations of an amendment to the Naval bill, which authorizes the President to convene at any time he may deem proper, a board, to be composed of three surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, to report upon all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service who, through no vicious habits of their own, have become, or may hereafter become, incapacitated to efficiently perform the duties of their respective offices. It is provided that such officers as may be permanently incapacitated shall be placed on waiting orders out of the line of promotion, and the vacancy thus created in the active list is to be filled by promotion in the order of seniority.

AN OLD CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

Question in the Senate as to the Indian School at Hampton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, taking it up at Page 63, where it had been left off yesterday. It disposed of thirteen additional pages, leaving seventeen to be considered to-morrow.

When the paragraph in relation to Indian schools was reached, the usual controversy over that subject arose. In explanation of the amendments reported, Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that fifteen or twenty schools had been left out because they were denominational schools. These included the Indian schools at Hampton, Va., and the Lincoln School, in Philadelphia. These, he said, were Protestant schools—denominational schools—and the committee had taken out everything Protestant and everything Catholic—separating eternally, as far as the committee could, Church and State. Protestants had no right to complain, and neither had the Catholics.

Mr. Hunton, (Dem., Va.,) asserted that the school at Hampton was entirely undenominational; and Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) made the like statement as to the school at Philadelphia.

There was much discussion on various amendments. Consideration of one item of $885 for a deficiency in the payment of beef cattle for Indians occupied over two hours.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) said that the schools in question were not church schools, and that it was utterly unfair to place them in that class. Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) argued that the blue pencil should not have been drawn against Hampton, which was in no sense sectarian, though he would rather, he said, "have a Catholic school, run by Jesuits, than a school with no God in it."

"Have you any evidence?" Mr. Quay asked, "that either of these schools is a Protestant school?"

"Yes; abundant evidence," Mr. Cockrell replied. "It is not denied. Nobody can deny it. When an Indian Catholic child at Lincoln school wanted to attend a Catholic Church, she was told by one of the teachers that an Episcopal school was good enough for her.

"I would not have done my duty as a Protestant," Mr. Cockrell continued, "if I had not recommended that those two schools be striken out, and that the Government treat all alike. We have made provision in the bill that all the schools be maintained—Catholic and Protestant—until provision is made for Government schools."

When the question was taken on the amendment to strike out of the bill the two items for the support and education of Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Va., ($20,400,) and at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, ($33,400,) the amendment was rejected. The yeas were 21, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS.

Berry, (Dem., (Ark.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio,)	Power, (Rep., Mont.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Coke, (Dem., Texas.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nev.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Turple, (Dem., Ind.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Martin, (Dem., Kan.)	Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)	

NAYS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Blanchard, (Dem., La.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Manderson, Rep., Neb.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyom.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Dariel, (Dem., Ohio,)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Dixon, (Rep., R. I.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W.Va.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Ransom, (Dem., N. C.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Hunton, (Dem., Va.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

THE "SEWER BOND BILL."

It Occupies Much of the Time of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The "Sewer Bond bill," which proposes the issue by the District of Columbia of $7,500,000 of bonds for the improvement of sewers and streets, occupied much of the Senate's time to-day. This morning a proposition to hold an evening session to consider the bill was antagonized by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) who denounced the issue of bonds in general, and of interest-bearing bonds in particular. Every bond issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, Mr. Allen asserted, was absolutely null and void. The act of Jan. 14, 1875, under which he claimed to issue them, had been repealed and was a dead letter, and every such bond, if legally contested in a court, would be held to be void. Mr. Allen went on to refer to the attempt to pass a silver-coinage bill last Tuesday as a mere "spectacular performance."

In another part of his speech, Mr. Allen asked whether it was possible that, beyond the city boundary lines, where the new sewers were to be laid, some Senators owned property that would be benefited.

Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.)—And I will give notice that I will move to amend by substituting the Bankruptcy bill.

On motion of Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) a night session was held to consider the bill. When the Senate met at 8 o'clock no quorum was present. After waiting until after 9 o'clock, Mr. Harris said he would detain those present no longer, and moved an adjournment, and the motion prevailed.

THE AMENDMENT STANDS.

Warm Words Over the Income-Tax Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) called up a motion he had made yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the conference in relation to income tax returns was agreed to.

On this motion a somewhat lively discussion ensued, Mr. Sherman arguing that the amendment made by the conference committee relieving corporations of the requirement of reporting salaries of employes, except where specially called for, was made for the convenience of corporations and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) intimating that it was the work of the agents of the "eleven billion" railroad partnership, who were hanging round the doors of the two chambers seeking to influence legislation.

These assertions were indignantly refuted by Senators Vest (Dem., Mo.,) and Allison Rep., Iowa)—members of the conference committee, and finally the motion to reconsider was, on motion of Mr. Vest, laid on the table—yeas, 57; nays, 10.

AGREED ON THE PENSION BILL.

The Conference Report Accepted by Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was agreed to by both houses to-day. The amendment by the Senate repealing that part of the Pension act of 1893 providing that no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, is agreed to by the House. The House also agreed to another amendment, relating to the work of examining surgeons, to the effect that their report "shall specifically state the rating which, in their judgment, the applicant is entitled to."

The Senate added to the bill the following proviso:

And it is further provided that $6 per month shall be the lowest pension for the lowest degree of pensionable disability; and this shall not be held to suspend pensions heretofore granted for a less sum than $6 per month, but all such shall be raised to said rate.

This was stricken out, and the following substitute agreed to:

And it is further provided that from and after the passage of this act, all pensioners now on the rolls who are pensioned at less than $6 a month for any degree of pensionable disability shall have their pensions increased to $6 per month; and that hereafter whenever any applicant for pension would, under existing rates, be entitled to less than $6 for any single disability, or several combined disabilities, such pensioner shall be rated at not less than $6 per month; provided, also, that the provisions hereof shall not be held to cover any pensionable period prior to the passage of this act, nor authorize a rerating of any claims for any part of such period, nor prevent the allowance of lower rates than $6 per month, according to the existing practice in the Pension Office in pending cases covering any pensionable period prior to the passage of this act.

To Give Taxpayers a Chance.

Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, City Auditor Sutton, Supervisor at Large Fitchie, County Treasurer Adams, and Corporation Counsel McDonald met in Mayor Schieren's office, in the Brooklyn City Hall, yesterday to consider the report of the Bay Ridge Brewing Commission, submitted on Wednesday.

Before they take final action a public meeting will be held to hear whatever objections interested taxpayers may desire to make.

The meeting will be held Monday, March 11, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the Mayor's office.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:44|Sun sets...5:43|Moon sets...6:00

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:53	6:34	12:14	12:14
Governors Island	6:24	7:05	12:25	1:04
Hell Gate	8:17	8:58	1:53	2:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 23.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bessel, Brazil and La Plata Countries	8:00 A. M.	.....
Caribbee, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	.....	.....
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
MONDAY, FEB. 25.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 26.		
Lahn, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.		
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	7:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Feb. 22.—Advance, Colon, Feb. 14; Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 15; Braunschweig, Bremen, Feb. 10; Martha, Hamburg, Jan. 31; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 16; La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 16; Martello, Hull, Feb. 8; Paris, Southampton, Feb. 16.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.—America, London, Feb. 12; California, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Marsala, Hamburg, Feb. 7; Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 12; Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 19.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—Athos, Kingston, Feb. 19; Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19; Flamborough, Livingston, Feb. 17; Manitoba, Matanzas, Feb. 20; Nomadic, Liverpool, Feb. 15; Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 21.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—Andes, Kingston, Feb. 21; Mobile, London, Feb. 14; Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 13; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Waesland, Antwerp, Feb. 16.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Feb. 21.

SS H. F. Dimock, Coleman, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.
SS Roanoke, Boaz, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS Advance, Beers, Colon, Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Stanford Perry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.
SS Mozart, (Br.,) Matheson, Rio Janeiro Jan. 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.
SS Silvia, (Br.,) Clark, Trinidad and Grenada Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to G. Christal. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Stormer, Genoa Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.
SS Harrisburg, Anderson, Philadelphia, for Portland.
SS Reading, Reed, Philadelphia, for Boston, and sld.
SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen, &c. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:05 P. M.
SS Island, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen, &c., Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.
Ship William H. Smith, Brown, Amoy Oct. 24, with mdse. to Von Pustau & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Butteshire, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Cork 55 ds, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.
Bark Leonilda Gauci, (of Gibraltar,) Ambrosano, Smyrna 88 ds, with licorice root and emery stone to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to C. Seager.
Bark E. S. Powell, Hodgkinson, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 27, with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.
Bark Fairmount, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Dublin 48 ds, in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.
Bark Emita, (of Harrington, Me.,) Nash, Cienfuegos 16 ds, with sugar to Perkins & Welch—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Bark Havana, Rice, Havana 9 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson.
Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Olsen, Guantanamo 27 ds, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Foulke & Co.
WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ardanmhor, for Matanzas, &c.; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Newport News; Moorish Prince, for Fernambuco, &c.; Ocean, for Dover; Harrisburg, for Portland, Me.; Kansas City, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

Old Plantation Flats Light Station, Virginia.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on Feb. 18, 1895, the lighthouse, in 10 feet of water, on the upper end of Old Plantation Flats, E. side of Chesapeake Bay, was canted up by the ice. The light and fog signal have, therefore, been discontinued. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 80, No. 444, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 15 and 39.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Feb. 9 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Feb. 9, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New-York Feb. 4 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Feb. 10 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Virginia Peirano (Br.) sld. from Messina for New-York Feb. 12.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Matzen, sld. from Santos for New-York Feb. 14.
SS Bellarden (Br.) sld. from Santos for New-York yesterday.
SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.
SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlman, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.
SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Dec. 31, via Baltimore, arr. at Rio de Janeiro Feb. 17.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld. from Genoa at 4 A. M. to-day for New-York, via Algiers and Gibraltar.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton at 1 A. M. to-day for New-York.
SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York, arr. at Alexandria at 8 A. M. to-day.
SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from New-York Feb. 9, arr. at Gibraltar at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples.
SS River Indus, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New-York Jan. 25, via St. Michael's for Aden and Bombay, passed Malta to-day.
SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Capt. Corson, from New-York Feb. 3, arr. at Para to-day.
SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

IN FAVOR OF REPEALING ITS FRANCHISE

Philadelphia's Law Committee Acts on the Telephone Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Committee on Law of City Councils this afternoon decided to report favorably an ordinance repealing the franchise granted to the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, which concern is alleged to have distributed $362,000 of its stock among Councilmen and others for the purpose of securing permission to construct its system in Philadelphia, and which alleged action is the cause of the present Councilmanic investigation.

The immediate causes of the committee's decision were that the company has failed to file a bond of $50,000, as provided in the ordinance, and that the cost of printing the ordinance has not been paid.

Chairman Roberts of the investigating committee stated to the members of the Committee on Law that the franchise alone constitutes 99 per cent. of the company's assets.

Counsellor Etting, who is the prosecutor in the investigation, said a licensee should not be permitted to enjoy any privilege said to have been obtained fraudulently without going before Councils and voluntarily proving that there was not a vestige of fraud connected with the granting of the franchise. He spoke of Treasurer Persch's important connection with the company, and his failure to appear before the investigating committee. Besides, public opinion, he thought, demanded that the franchise be withdrawn.

The committee then decided to report in favor of repeal, which action, it is believed, will be sustained by both branches of Councils.

To Test the Wide-Tire Law.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 21.—James Bannan was arrested in this village, charged with violating the wide-tire law passed by the Board of Supervisors, the tires of his wagon being one-half an inch less in width than the law requires.

Judge Connorton to-day dismissed the prisoner, deciding that the Supervisors have no control over the streets of incorporated villages. The case will be appealed.

This wide-tire law has been adopted by the Board of Supervisors in almost every county on Long Island. It is proposed to make a test of the Bannan case.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant woman or take care of elderly lady or do plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. C. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist at parlor work; best city reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 227 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city references. A. H., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; city references; private family. Call, two days, at 219 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl as chambermaid and wait on lady; good sewer; best city reference. C. B. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl, chamberwork and fine washing; good references. M. W., 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city references. A. H., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best references. 218 East 65th St., Dolan's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By experienced young English lady from London as companion or companion-governess; advanced English; fluent French, (Paris,) German, music, (performer,) drawing, (certificate South Kensington,) painting, and sketching, (oils and water colors;) exhibitor at Dudley Gallery; excellent testimonials. Alpha, Box 218 Times.

COMPANION or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined lady (German) as companion or nursery governess in American family; good needlewoman. Address Obliging, Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in small American private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Imbach.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all soups, pastries, and desserts; bread; moderate wages; last employer can be seen. 38 East 23d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; thorough in all good cooking; best reference. 27 State St., Brooklyn, three flights, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By French young woman; can get up lunch and dinner parties equal to chef; wages, $30; best city reference. M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as private family cook; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference. A. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker in private family; will do coarse washing; best city reference. A. D., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Together or separate. Call, Thursday and Friday, 2 to 3:30 P. M., present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By very competent cook, with good reference; city or country; no washing. 404 East 72d St.; ring Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city references. 227 East 70th St.; ring Rielly's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in private family; has first-class city references. 313 West 42d St.; ring Dufpe's bell.

COOK.—By a German woman; good plain cook; private family; willing, obliging; city references. 29 East 77th St., basement.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city references. 303 East 69th St.; ring fifth bell, east.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking; no objection to country; good city reference. 189 East 76th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city references. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman by day or week. Calaman, 47 West 66th St., two flights; third floor, front.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call, two days, at 157 East 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day or week on washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city references; employer seen. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By trustworthy Protestant woman to go out housecleaning or washing and ironing; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant woman to go out by the day or week; good laundress; assist with other work; good reference. M. L., 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; is a good laundress; or would take work home; good reference. 27 State St., Brooklyn, three flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner by the day. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 180 West 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent Swedish woman, washing and ironing or cleaning by day. 207 East 33d St., fourth floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, good fitter by the day in private family; $2 a day; references. E. A., 101 West 42d St., Times Agency.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly in business; now ready for engagements; latest designs; new skirts, fancy waists; in or out of town. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; wants a few more customers out by the day; city reference. 201 West 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER.—By a French young woman to go out by the day; good references. Dupuis, 251 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; at once or Easter; experienced in all English branches, elementary or higher; drawing and painting in every style; piano; testimonials from prominent families. Education, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; speaks English and Spanish; take entire charge of child, or as companion; used to traveling; good references. C., 143 West 14th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for general housework; excellent city references. 309 7th Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman, not long in the country, as kitchenmaid in a private family, or to do cooking and plain washing; country or city. J. W., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 765 6th

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Steady Markets, with a Light Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Unchanged.

There was only a moderate business in grain, and prices closed very steady, with trading confined chiefly to the local operators, and mainly scalping and switching, with the West firmer at the close, and local shorts covering. Provisions were easier, owing to the increased receipts of hogs. Cotton was dull and easier, with local longs realizing. Coffee was quiet, but prices held up well against the decline abroad.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56¾	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49	@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¾	@	34⅜
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10	@	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65	@	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	11.25	@	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.70	@	..
Beef, family	9.75	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@	4 1-16
Sugar, granulated	3⅝	@	12
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾	@	..
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16½	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.65	@	..
Lead	3.10	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, with an irregular market, and the trading mainly in the way of local scalping and switching. The opening was at a decline of ¼@¼c following the West, and on local realizing; rallying ¼@½c on firmer cables, bullish crop news, better West, moderate foreign buying, and local covering; declined ⅛@⅜c on realizing, and closed steady at yesterday's prices. Spot was very dull and unchanged, with shippers holding off. Sales, 42,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ⅜c under May, free on board, store, steamer, Feb. 23; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¼c under May, in store. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅜c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61¼c....Clearances hence, 25,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 26,128 bushels....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 9,254 bushels; in the interior, 314,286 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@¾c on better cables, firmer West, light receipts, and local covering; fell ⅝@½c on local realizing, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c advance, with a moderate trade. Spot was ½@¾c higher, but trading was light. Sales, 14,500 bushels, all to the trade, including 4,500 bushels steamer yellow at 49¾c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¼c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 49c, elevator....Receipts, 1,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 115,365 bushels; in the interior, 240,424 bushels....Clearances hence, 254 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 52,483 bushels.

OATS—Contracts made a gain of ⅛@¼c, and closed firm, with shorts covering, better Western news, and following corn. Spot were in fair jobbing demand, with white ½c higher....Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37⅜@38c for 20,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34⅜ for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@36c for 4,000 bushels; track white, 38@42c for 40,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 37,800 bushels; exports, 562 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	56¾
March	....	@....	57
May	1,420,000	57 15-16@58⅛	58¼
June	....	@....	58¼
July	570,000	58 7-16@58⅝	58¾
August	175,000	58 11-16@59	58¾
September	200,000	59¼ @59½	59¼
December	....	@....	....
Total	2,365,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	48¾
May	320,000	48⅝ @49 7-16	49
July	40,000	49 @49¾	49¼
Total	360,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	33⅜
March	....	@....	33⅝
May	50,000	33⅜ @33½	33½
No. 2 white—			
February	20,000	37½ @37¾	37½
March	50,000	36½ @36¾	36¾
May	....	@....	36½
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—There was an improved demand, but chiefly for City Mills, with prices ruling firm. Sales, 25,700 bbls, including 500 bbls Spring clear at $2.80; 2,300 bbls do, patents, at $3.50; 1,250 bbls No. 2 at $2.10, 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.55, 600 bags do at $2.25, 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.65@$2.75, 1,650 bbls City Mill patents and 15,250 bbls do, clear, at quotations....Arrivals, 10,821 bbls and 18,380 sacks; exports, 8,388 bbls and 18,598 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,340 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.05	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.30
City fine	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@....	@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Fair demand and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.75 for spot, and $1.60, to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain; silver, 55c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull, but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western, and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.12@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Steady, but very quiet. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and very steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a fairly active distributing business, at generally strong prices, without a further advance. Quoted at 9⅝c for No. 1 and 9¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Business has worked into a narrow form, and is mostly of a jobbing character. That way, however, it is better and more general, with a number of small lots taken up, and at firm prices, without their showing important change. There are inquries here steadily for important lots of off-grade yellow, not only from shippers, but from out-of-town markets, but the quantities bid upon are not here, and they could not be brought from the South and sold at the bid price of 25½c. There were 400 bbls off-grade goods sold, in lots, at 25½c for red and 26c for good yellow. Prime yellow is practically under neglect from exporters. The market rates are 26½@27c, chiefly at 26¾c; sales of 200 bbls at 26¾@27c. It would be impossible to sell the butter grade in any considerable parcel at present much above the price of prime yellow, on the condition of the Dutch markets, in its excessive holdings, as against its needs for consumption, on the dull butterine trading there. Only jobbing quantities bring 28@29c. Crude, in barrels, here is scarce, with 22c steadily bid. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, shows small offerings, with 18c promptly bid, and to 19c and more asked. COCOANUT OIL is dull and unsettled; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin is 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL is unsettled and in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is slow; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Oil opened and highest, 104½; lowest and closed, 104⅝.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs at the West exceeded the estimates, while their prices were lower. This had a poor effect upon the trading in the products, which were at first 2 to 7 points lower, rallying, but selling off again, although the figures at the close are but little lower than the latest of Wednesday. While the pressure of hog supplies continues, there is too much uncertainty in the views of packers to bring about full buying operations on their part, and with their cautious business and no important outside support from buyers, there is the feverishness concerning prices. Export movements keep well up from the West, but they are very slack upon this market, alike in bacon and lard. All Western markets are picking up in their jobbing movements, but these do not form a feature beyond indicating that the distributors are well satisfied that prices are low enough, and that with a healthy financial position there would not be a possibility of their varying materially to an easier basis. The week's hog packing was 410,000 head; same time last year, 265,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was sold down 5 points, and closed barely steady under the weakness at the West; on the dull condition of business there, and the large receipts and lower prices of hogs. There was very little demand for supplies here, with export trading about at a pause. Sales of 100 tcs cash at 6.70c, and 100 tcs do at 6.71c. There was more inquiry for tank lard, with 4 cars taken at 6.10c at the West. Options—No sales; February closed at 6.70c, nominal, and May at 6.75c, nominal. Refined has little attention, with sales of 400 tcs for the Continent, on private terms; quoted at 7.10c for Continent and 7.50c for South American, with compound lard at 5.12½@5.37½c. The West closed 5 points down, with February at 6.30c, while May was at 6.40@6.50c, and closed at 6.45c bid, with July closing at 6.57c.

PORK—The trading here is small, with 150 bbls taken up in a jobbing way; the prices are generally steady. The West was weakened by the supplies of hogs and a dull trading. February closed at $10.55, say opened 8 points lower, or to $10.12, advanced to $10.20, sold off to $10.15, and closed at $10.15. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON—There continues a slow and easy market, with 2½ to 5 points decline for the day. Short clear is nominally $5.80. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.07 for February, while May was at $5.25@$5.27 bid, and closing at $5.25@$5.27, with July at $5.37@$5.40, closing at $5.37.

BEEF—The export interest is light, and in a jobbing way the movements are only moderate. Prices are without further change. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—There is an unsettled, weak market, with slow demands. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are under fairly active attention from Eastern consumers, and at generally strong prices. City meats are more freely offered, with prices a little irregular, as large or small lots may be on sale. The transactions are: 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 to 12 lb average, at 5 9-16@5 11-16c, and on private terms. Of Western meats, sales, 400 tcs California hams, May, June, and July; 400 tcs skinned hams, May to August deliveries; 150 tcs pickled hams, 16 lb, May and June, and 150 tcs do, 12 to 14 lb, May and June, on private terms. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@6c; 12-lb do, 5 9-16@5 11-16c; clear bellies, boxed, 6@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady and unchanged; receipts at the West, 79,778 head; same time last year, 71,441 head. Chicago receipts, 46,000 head; slow; 10c lower; $3.65@$4.25; left over, 14,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 2,309 head; easy; 10@15c lower; $3.40@$4.25. St. Louis receipts, 9,063 head; lower; $3.40@$4.05. Indianapolis receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $3.85@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weaker; $3.50@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 7,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3.40@$3.95. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.15@$4.35. Cleveland—Light averages and Corkers, $4.10@$4.15. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5½@5⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is little business, by reason of indifferent offers to sell. The city melters decline to accept a 4¼c price, which is bid steadily. They have no positive asking rate, but appear to be waiting for buyers to make a move upon their holdings at a stronger price. Poor to fancy prices still range from 4⅜ to 4⅝c, and 60,000 pounds were taken up at these figures.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is substantially 6¾c as the trading price; some parties still hold to 7c, but the demand is going out, as the West is not so firm at 7@7¼c, while the local lard refiners are indifferent. For lard stearine there is a quiet and nominal market at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were rather quiet and closed at unchanged prices, with Havre steady at ½@¾f decline, and Hamburg dull at ¼ pfennig up to ¼ pfennig down, while trading was only on local account. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16½c for No. 7, and 15⅜c for No. 8. Sales, 1,650 bags Maracaibo, 550 bags Savanilla, and 200 bags Central American, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.: March, 1,500 bags at 15c; May, 750 bags at 14.75c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; October, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 3,500 bags.

Between Call and Close.—March, 500 bags at 15c; May, 1,500 bags at 14.75c; September, 1,250 bags at 14.75c; October, 750 bags at 14.75c; December, 500 bags at 14.75c; total, 4,500 bags.

Exchange—250 bags May exchanged for 250 bags September, even; 20 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; total for day, 9,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@....	@....
February	14.95@15.10	15.85@15.90
March	14.95@15.00	15.65@15.70
April	14.85@14.95	15.45@15.50
May	14.75@14.80	15.30@15.35
June	14.75@14.85	15.00@15.05
July	14.80@14.90	14.75@14.80
August	14.75@14.80	14.35@14.45
September	14.75@14.80	14.30@14.35
October	14.75@14.80	14.05@14.15
November	14.70@14.75	13.90@14.00
December	14.70@14.75	13.85@13.90

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	214,497
Arrivals	....
Total	214,497
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	16,623
Total stock in New-York to-day	197,874
Total stock in Baltimore	6,575
Arrivals	....
Total	6,575
Deliveries yesterday	138
	6,437
Total stock in New-Orleans	12,029
Arrivals	....
Total	12,029
Deliveries yesterday	644
	11,385
Total stock in other ports	....
	17,822
Total stock in United States	215,696
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 20	....
	89,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 20	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 20	99,000
	221,000
Total	436,696
Same time 1894	495,611

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee-inspection rules:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2.	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, Int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18¼@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¼@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¾@21½

Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were dull, with only a local trade and operators switching to the late months, with prices 2 points off at the close, but very steady. Liverpool was barely steady at 1½@2½ points decline, while port receipts were moderate. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 25 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Clearing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.45@5.47	5.44	5.44	200
March	5.47@5.48	5.49	5.46	23,000
April	5.49@5.50	5.51	5.49	5,600
May	5.53@5.54	5.55	5.53	27,500
June	5.56@5.57	5.58	5.57	6,500
July	5.59@5.60	5.61	5.60	2,800
August	5.63@5.64	5.65	5.63	7,900
September	5.68@5.70	5.70	5.69	2,200
October	5.74@5.75	5.76	5.75	4,500
November	5.79@5.80	5.80	5.80	3,200
December	5.84@5.85	5.85	5.85	400
Total				83,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	248	2111	1866	4808	4422	..
New-Orleans	5163	4541	6387	7633	4210	..
Mobile	489	570	300	362	49	..
Savannah	2277	471	2478	1128	1345	..
Charleston	496	1731	329	1123	1088	..
Wilmington	10	152	69	41	103	..
Norfolk	263	103	402	654	440	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	970	1018	320	360	..
Boston	278	527	536	565	694	..
Philadelphia	38	3	39	63	133	..
West Point	..	211	1482	199	147	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		9262	11390	14906	16901	12931
This day last week		16511	24904	34496	20969	10445 17099
This day last year		8058	15118	17809	13644	7299 12122

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Holders are very confident in their views, while demand continues good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Fancy grades show firmness, with a very good inquiry for all sorts.

Domestic—		Patna	3¾@4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	....
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Table	7 @8		

SUGAR—Raw was quiet, but unchanged, with sales of 3,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c. Refined was quiet and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅜	@	9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@	3-16
Granulated	3 13-16	@	4
Cutloaf	4 7-16	@	4⅜
Crusned	4 7-16	@	4⅜
Powdered	4 1-16	@	4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16	@	4⅛
Fine granulated	4 13-16	@	4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16	@	4¼
Con. granulated	4 1-16	@	4¼
Cubes	4 1-16	@	4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16	@	4½
Mold A	4 5-16	@	4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16	@	4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16	@	3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16	@	3⅝
Winsor A	3 9-16	@	3⅝
Ridgewood	3 9-16	@	3⅝
Phoenix A	3½	@	3 11-16
Empire A	3½	@	3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16	@	3⅜
No. 7	3 5-16	@	3⅜
No. 8	3 3-16	@	3⅜
No. 9	3⅛	@	3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16	@	3¼
No. 11	3	@	3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16	@	3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞	@	....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@	....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts have increased of late, and, without a corresponding increase in the demand, sellers have inclined to be a little easy in price. For a few special marks of State marrow $2.50 is still asked, but a sale of 100 lb, for export, at $2.45, free on board, is reported, and it would be difficult to exceed that figure at the moment. Several sales of foreign marrow, in bags, have been made at $2.25@$2.30, and one fifty-bag lot at $2.35. Canadian medium are offering freely at $1.85. Sales aggregating at least 100 lb choice peas are reported to-day at $1.95. Red kidney firmly held, but quiet. Only a moderate trade in foreign. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.45; do, common to good, per bushel, $2.10@$2.40; do, medium, $1.85; do, pea, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.80; do, foreign, medium, $1.65@$1.75. Green peas, barrels, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery was well sustained on the light receipts, with a few receivers disposed to ask a slight premium, but buyers had no difficulty in filling their wants at 23c, as there was a little surplus which holders desired to clean up. All under grades were plentiful, and without much attention. Held creamery continued quiet.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	12	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, Fall ends, extra	17	@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, Fall ends, firsts	13	@15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, Fall ends, sec'ds	12	@..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16	@16½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@15
Dairy, firkins, extra	16	@..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@..

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	..	@23
Creamery, firsts	20½	@21½
Creamery, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June, extra	18	@19
Creamery, June, poor to choice	10	@17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@17
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@12
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½	@11
Factory, June, firkins	8½	@12
Factory, tubs, fine, selected	8	@13
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14	@..
Factory, seconds	9½	@10
Factory, thirds	8	@ 9
Rolls, choice	14	@15
Rolls, poor to fair	8½	@12

CHEESE—The market continued firm for fancy full cream, with colored gradually working down into small compass, while large white was quite plentiful, though steady. Part skims were quiet, unless offered at prices that suited exporters' ideas of values.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼	@11¾
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½	@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10⅜
State, full cream, large, common to fair	9	@9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 7¾
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¾	@ 1¾
State, full skims	1½	@ 2¼

EGGS—A strong tone, with receipts light, and a fairly active trade.

State and Pennsylvania	28	@28¼
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	27½	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	26	@27
Western, refrigerators	19	@23
Western, early-packed, defective, &c	$2.00	@$5.00
Limed	20	@22½

FRUITS, FRESH—Apples are a little quieter, and while fancy qualities are held steady the tone of the market is less buoyant. Grapes in small supply and firm. Cranberries in fair demand and strong. We quote: Apples, Greening and Baldwin, per bbl, $3.00@$4.50; do, Spy, $3@$4; do, Spitz, $4@$6; do, seconnary grades, $2@$3; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 12@20c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $12@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$4; oranges, Havana, per bbl, $4@$5; do, California, per box, $3.25@$8.50; do, Florida, $2@$4; grape fruit, per box, $1@$5; tangarines, $2@$5; mandarins, $2@$3.

FRUITS, DRIED—A carload of evaporated apples arrived to-day for export, and 192 boxes for the market; trade continues quiet, and there is a slight undertone of weakness. A car of prime fruit sold at 6¾c, and we understand that a similar grade was offered from Canada equivalent to 6⅝c here, in bond. Choice apples job at 7¼c generally, a little more or less in instances, according to the buyer and the closeness of the grading. Only a few sun-dried apples are arriving, and these bring 5@6c, latter extreme. Chops are neglected. Raspberries are dull and weak. Other small fruits have scarcely any inquiry. There is a better jobbing demand for all kinds of California fruits, and a good deal of stock is being moved. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sundried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19@20c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5½c; plums, State, 5@5½c; apricots, 11½@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

GAME—Heavy wild ducks of best kinds are wanted; light, thin birds and all common kinds neglected. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$3; do, redhead, $1@$2; do, mallard, 40@90c; do, black, 40@80c; do, ruddy, 40@70c; commoner kinds, 20@40c; English snipe, per dozen, $2@$2.25.

POULTRY—Alive—Three cars more came in to-day. The trade was already well supplied, and the fresh stock could be sold only at a further reduction in price. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, 10c; old roosters, 7½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.56; pigeons, 25@35c. Dressed—Turkeys are held unchanged, but are barely steady. Fowls rather plenty, and freely offered; occasional sales of fancy still reported at 10c, but average prime are now freely offered at 9½c in a large way. Ducks firm. Geese steady. Capons wanted. We quote, for Fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys, hens, 11@11½c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@19c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 8@10c; fowls, Western, 9@9½c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 8@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@22c; do, Western, 12@18c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes were quiet, and the full supply led to an easy holding of prices. Onions in light supply and firm.

Cabbage, per 100	$3.00	@$10.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@	1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@	65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@	9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.75
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.50@	3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@	2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@	2.37
Turnips, per bbl	70@	90
Kale, per bbl	1.00@	1.25
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@	3.00
Spinach, Baltimore	3.00@	3.50
Spinach, Norfolk	3.50@	4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.87@	$2.00
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.50@	1.75
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	2.00@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Extreme Dullness the Only Feature of the Stock Market.

RAILWAY BONDS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Heavy Trading in Some of the Industrials—A Sharp Break in Tobacco Followed by a Recovery—Whisky Trust's Condition.

WALL STREET, Feb. 21—P. M.

Extreme dullness was the only feature of to-day's stock market. Speculation was confined to the industrials so closely that there was not a trade in the railway list during the first ten minutes of business. Tobacco was exceptionally active, the trading in it amounting to 25,413 shares. It broke from 88⅝ at the opening to 84⅝, but in the afternoon recovered to 87¾, so that its net loss was only ½. The weakness was due to liquidation of a large inside interest, but was helped by traders, who were encouraged by the decline to venture on the short side. Sugar was dull, less than 9,000 shares changing hands. It closed unchanged at 92⅞. Lead broke from 29¾ to 27, and closed at 27½, a net loss of 1½ points, Its weakness was due to the announcement that there would be no dividend on the common stock for the present.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding was seen in point of activity, and advanced to 11 on the favorable report of the condition of the company made by the receivers to the court in Chicago. It is understood that at a meeting of independent distillers with representatives of the trust in Chicago to-day an arrangement was agreed to whereby the price of spirits is to be controlled by a joint committee having its headquarters at Peoria. The price of spirits is also to be advanced without delay to a point where there will be a profit in their manufacture.

The railway list was very quiet, but was fairly firm. In the Grangers Burlington sold ex dividend and closed at 70⅝, a net gain of ⅛. Rock Island was down ⅜, and Northwestern ½. St. Paul was ¼ higher at the close. The coal stocks were down a small fraction, and the remainder of the active list was, as a rule, either unchanged or fractionally higher.

Interest continues to attach to the recent bond operation, and every one is waiting to learn the result of the awards, which is promised for Saturday. In the meantime an advance of 4@5 per cent. is bid on the syndicate's price, delivery to be made after the distribution of the bonds. The high premium which the bonds command has had an inspiriting influence among investors, and it is shown in marked degree in the railway bond market, which has developed activity and strength. The old issues of Governement bonds also continue to advance.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3⅝@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $78,141,043, and balances $5,588,221. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $578,631.

In London call money was 1 per cent., short and three months' bills 1½ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £458,323 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 70.60, became 70.70. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,575,000f in gold and 2,225,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at $5.17½ for long and $5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95*, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32 to par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—85c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅛ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼.

In London, bar silver sold at 27½d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,601,953, and the imports for the same period, $801,931. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,800,022.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s.....1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Series A.....1
Colorado Midland 1st.....1
Erie 1st mortgage.....1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.....1⅜
Mil. & Nor. 1st con., 1913.....2
Ohio Southern gen.....1
Oregon Short Line 6s.....2½
Oregon Short Line 6s t. r.....1½
Peo. Gas., Chi., 1st cn. 6s.....1½
Reading gen.....1½
St. L. & Southwest 2d.....1¼
So. Pac. Cal. con.....1¼
Union Pac., D. & G. 1st.....1½

DECLINED.

Long Island gen. m. 4s.....1¼
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s.....1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb cfs.....1

Government bonds were firm. Both the 4s and 5s, registered, advanced ½, and the 5s, coupon, ¼. The sales on call were $10,000 5s, registered, at 116, $15,000 4s, coupon, at 113, (an advance of 1 per cent. over the last sale,) and $5,000 currency 6s of 1898 at 108¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	112½	112¾
4s, c	112½	113
5s, r	116	116½
5s, c	116	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

ANTHRACITE COAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics reports shipments of anthracite coal for the week ending Feb. 16, 1895, compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Regions.	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Wyoming	427,566	295,000	Inc. 132,566
Lehigh	113,791	93,179	Inc. 20,615
Schuylkill	214,845	189,039	Inc. 25,806
Total tonnage.	755,702	577,215	Inc. 178,487
Total year to date	4,486,924	4,013,152	Inc. 473,772

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	19	100
American Cotton Oil pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¼	63	190
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	111	2
*American Sugar Refining	92⅝	93⅛	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	8,981
*American Sugar Refining pf	91½	92	91½	92	92	92⅝	495
*American Tobacco	88⅝	88⅝	84⅝	87⅜	87⅝	87⅞	25,413
American Tobacco pf	105⅜	105⅜	105½	106½	104½	106	420
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼	200
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	63¼	64	10
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	6½	100
*Bay State Gas	16½	16½	14⅞	16	15¾	16¼	2,920
Canadian Pacific	49½	49½	49½	49½	49¼	49¾	100
Central Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅝	14	350
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	100
Chicago Gas	73¼	73⅝	73⅛	73¼	73⅛	73¼	9,780
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	90	90	90	90	100	100
Chicago & Northwestern	91	91⅜	90⅝	90½	90⅝	90½	9,085
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139¼	139	139¼	138	140	57
†Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	2,250
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36½	36¾	36	36⅝	36½	36¾	1,100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¾	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅞	11,865
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	62½	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62¼	985
Consolidated Gas Company	132	132	131½	131½	131	132	890
Delaware & Hudson	127½	132	127½	127⅞	127	129	214
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158⅝	158⅝	158	158	158	158¼	704
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	36	300
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	11	10⅛	10⅞	10⅜	11	15,100
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	29	35	100
General Electric	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	1,405
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅛	½	⅛	½	⅛	½	300
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜	234
Laclede Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅝	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	72	71½	72	70½	71½	27
Long Island	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84	85	200
*Long Island Traction	6	7⅛	6	6⅞	6¾	7	1,548
Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52½	900
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	6	6	6	6	6	7½	11
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	22¾	23	103
Manhattan Con	107¼	108⅝	107¼	108	108	108½	3,060
Michigan Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	96	50
Missouri Pacific	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20¾	1,610
*National Lead Co.	28¾	29⅜	27	27¼	27	27¼	5,275
*National Lead Co. pf., ex div.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	80¼	82	232
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	20	20¼	100
New-Jersey Central	83⅝	84⅛	82¾	83¼	83	83½	4,480
New-York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99⅝	136
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	30¼	30¼	30	30	30	30⅝	420
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	25
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	22½	26	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	1,300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	17	17	17	17	17	18	150
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	10
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	38	39	200
Norfolk & Western	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	500
Norfolk & Western pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	12	100
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	16	100
Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	606
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4½	4½	4½	4½			10
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅝	540
Pullman Palace Car Co	155¼	155¼	155¼	155¼	154	156	10
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	1,000
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17½	18	300
Southern Railway	10	10¼	10	10	9⅞	10	1,330
Southern Railway pf.	31⅜	32	31½	31½	31½	31⅝	1,508
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	300
Union Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾	100
United States Cordage	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4¾	435
United States Cordage pf	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7	7½	455
United States Rubber	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	43	100
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	93½	94½	520
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¼	9¼	100
*United States Leather pf	60½	61	60¼	61	60½	61½	600
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	350
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	88	88¼	1,555
Wheeling and Lake Erie	9¼	9½	9	9⅜	8⅞	9½	440
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36¾	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	35¼	37	202
Total sales							125,598

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Dock Imp 5s
3,000.....111½
4,000.....111¾
12,000.....112

A, T & S F 4s
11,000.....64¾
1,000c.....65
1,000b3.....65
20,000.....65
5,000.....65⅛
14,000.....65
12,000.....64¾
5,000.....64⅞

A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
3,000.....17½

At & Pac Gtd 4s
5,000.....46¾
5,000s60.....45½

At & Pac Inc
26,000.....2⅞

A, T & S F 4s
9,000.....65

Aus & N W 1st
11,000.....86

B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
1,000.....109⅞
4,000.....110

Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000.....88¾
4,000.....88½

Canada So 1st, Gtd
5,000.....110⅛
5,000.....110
8,000.....110½
1,000.....110¼
5,000.....110½

Canada So 2d
10,000.....106

Cent Pac 6s, 1898
2,000.....103¼

Ches & Ohio 1st Series A
1,000.....121

Ches & Ohio Con 6s
10,000.....104⅞

Ches & O Gen 4½s
11,000.....73¼

C & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
7,000.....91

C, B. & Q. conv 5s
1,000.....102½

Chi. Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000.....87½

Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
4,000.....90½

Chi & Erie 1st
11,000.....83½
15,000.....83

Chi & Ind Coal 1st
10,000.....95

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
10,000.....40½
3,000.....40¾
10,000.....40½

Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s
9,000.....140

C, St P, M & O Cons
5,000.....124

C, R I & P Ext 5s
11,000.....100½
9,000.....100¾
4,000.....100⅝
15,000.....100¾
10,000.....100¾
2,000s3.....100¾

Total sales

C, St L & N O 1st Cons 7s
3,000.....109

Colorado Mid 1st
5,000.....65
7,000.....66

C, C, C & Ind 1st
1,000.....113½

Col, H V & Tol 5s
10,000.....89

Den & Rio G 4s
2,000.....81½

E T, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
4,000.....104

E, Len & B S 5s
5,000.....99

Erie 1st Mortgage
1,000.....109

Erie 4th Mortgage
8,000.....115

Erie Cons Gold 7s
4,000s20F.....132¼

Ft W & D C 1st
5,000.....67
2,000.....67½
2,000.....68

Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
3,000.....89½
20,000.....90

G B, W & St P Inc
2,000.....3

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000.....85

Kan Pac 1st Cons
2,000.....64¼

L I Gen Mtg 4s
3,000.....95¾

Lo & Nash Cons
10,000.....110⅝

Louis & Nash Gen Mtg 6s
1,000.....114

Nash & Dec 1st
1,000.....111

N O & Mob 2d
2,000.....104

Lo, N A & Chi Cons
3,000.....93½
2,000.....95½

Man Ry Con 4s
14,000.....97½

Met Elev 1st
1,000c.....119¼

Mexican Int 1st 4s
14,000.....71

Mil & No 1st, 1913 Consolidated
5,000.....118

Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s
14,000.....110

H & D Div 7s
2,000c.....122

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000.....80½
500.....80
2,000.....80¼

Mo, K & T 2d
27,000.....45½
12,000.....45¼

Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000.....84⅜
2,000.....84½
5,000.....84¾

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
7,000.....84⅞

Mobile & Ohio, New
3,000.....116

Nash, C & St L Con
3,000.....101½

Nat Starch M Co 1st
3,000.....93¼

N Y Cent 1st, Reg
5,000.....121

N Y Cent Deb 4s
1,000.....101⅜

N Y, Chi & St L 4s
2,000.....101½
2,000.....101⅝

N Y & Har 1st, Coup
10,000.....118

N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol
2,000.....88½

D M & Co Eng Ctfs Stamped
$2,000.....58¼
1,500.....57½

N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs
7,000.....138
Small Bonds
200.....137
200.....139

N Y & N J Tel 5s
12,000.....104

N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s
3,000.....92

Ohio *So G M 4s
5,000.....43

Ore Imp Co Con 5s
1,000.....52½
2,000.....53
4,000.....53½
1,000.....53

Ore Short Line 6s
1,000.....89
24,000.....90
1,000.....90½
Trust Receipts
2,000.....83½
25,000.....89⅞
6,000.....90

Ore S L & U N Con
10,000.....39
10,000.....40

People's G & C, Chi 1st Cons 6s
38,000.....90
12,000.....90½
7,000.....91
1,000.....91½

Phil & Read 2d Pf Inc
8,000.....12¾
3d Pf Inc
5,000.....7⅞
5,000.....7½

Phil & Read Gen 4s
20,000.....70
10,000.....70½
Trust Receipts
3,000.....62½
30,000.....62⅝

Roch & Pitts Cons
2,000.....116¼

Rome, W & O Cons
5,000.....117½

St L S W 2d Inc
5,000.....21¾
65,000.....22
10,000.....22¼
5,000.....22¼
21,000.....22¼
13,000.....22¼
15,000.....22⅜
15,000.....22¼
10,000.....22⅜
11,000.....22½
5,000.....22¾
5,000.....23

St L & Iron Mt
Arkansas Branch 1st
3,000.....102

St L & S F G M 5s
2,000.....91¼

St L S W 1st
15,000.....69¼
5,000.....68¾
7,000.....69¼
5,000.....69⅜

St P, M & M 1st
Dakota Extension
11,000.....118

Montana Ext 4s
1,000.....87

San A & Ar Pass 4s
9,000.....54¾

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000.....97½
1,000.....97

So Pac of Ariz 1st
4,000.....89

So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000.....89
3,000.....89¼

So Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....86¼
4,000.....86½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000.....85
2,000.....85¼
3,000.....85

Tex & Pac 2d Inc
35,000.....23¾
3,000.....23⅝
5,000.....23¾

Third Av 1st 5s
5,000.....118½

Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000.....88

Union Pac 6s, 1897
2,000.....103¼
4,000.....103

Union Pac 1st, 1898
2,000.....103¼
1,000.....103¾
20,000.....103

Union Pac 1st, 1899
2,000.....103½

U Pac Ext s f 8s
2,000.....97½

U Pac Den & Gulf 1st
15,000.....33½
1,000.....34

U S L Co 6s
1,000.....112¼
5,000.....112
1,000.....112½

Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....105⅜

Wabash 2d Mtg 5s
2,000.....66
2,000c.....66
2,000.....66½

West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000.....104½
1,000c.....104½
Registered
10,000.....104½

W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certfs
21,000.....24¾

Wheel & L E 1st Wheeling Div
2,000.....91¼

Wis Cen Co Inc
5,000.....6½

Total sales

$1,302,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no trasactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	85	..
American District Telegraph	..	41
American Telegraph & Cable	90	92
Atlantic & Pacific	..	⅜
Baltimore & Southern Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N.	47	..
Canada Southern	48½	48¾
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	145½	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill.	50	53
C., M. & St. P. pf.	118	119½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5	6½
Col. Fuel & I.	..	24
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	60	75
Col. & H. Coal.	3½	5
Col., H. V. & T.	19	19¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	60	61
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31½	34
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2¾	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6½	9
Edison El. Ill.	97	100
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Great Northern pf.	100	102
Homestake	18½	..
Illinois Central	86	88
Int. Cond. & Ins.	40	42
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Iowa Central pf.	19	22
Kansas & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	1½	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	13	..
Laclede Gas pf.	82	83
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16
Lake Shore	137	137¾
L. St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National cts.	½	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26	28
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	48
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T.	14¼	14½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	22	22½
Mobile & Ohio	14	16½
National Starch	5	6
National Starch 1st pf.	35	42
National Starch 2d pf.	17	23
New Central C.	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	194½	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	57	65
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
Norfolk Southern	60	..
North American	3¼	3¾
Northern Pacific	2⅞	3⅛
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	9½	12½
Oregon R. & N.	17	21
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, D. & E.	2¼	3
Philadelphia & Reading	9¾	10
Pittsburg & W. pf.	28	30½
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	17
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	47
P., F. W. & C.	156	157
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	..	3
Quicksilver pf.	15½	17½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
R., W. & O.	114	115½
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	..
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & Duluth pf.	85	100
St. P. & Omaha	30	31
St. P. & Omaha pf.	..	109
St. P., M. & M.	105	108
Silver bullion cts.	60⅛	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Tenn. C. & I.	14	14¼
Tol. & O. C.	40	49
Tol. & O. C. pf.	70½	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1	1½
P. P., D. & G.	3	5½
U. S. Express.	42	44
Utica & B. R.	150	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	16	17
Wabash	5½	6
Wells-Fargo Express	100	107
Wisconsin Central	2½	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	10
Am. Tobacco	87¾	88	84⅝	87⅛	3,940
Am. Sugar Ref.	92⅞	93¼	92⅜	92⅝	6,480
Chicago Gas	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73¼	1,880
C., R. I. & P.	62¼	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	1,600
C., B. & Q.	70¼	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	2,760
C., M. & St. P.	55⅝	56¼	55½	55⅝	8,100
Chi. & N. W.	91½	91⅝	90¾	90¾	4,600
Cent. of N. J.	83¾	84¼	83¾	83¾	2,740
Dist. & C. F.	10¾	11	10¾	10⅞	5,100
Gen. Electric	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	10
Louis. & Nash.	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52¼	930
Lackawanna	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	80
Manhattan	107¼	108½	107¼	108⅜	900
Missouri Pac.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20
National Lead	29	29¼	27	27¼	1,720
N. Y., O. & W.	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	20
N. Y., L. E. & Western	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	50
Southern Ry.	10	10	10	10	100
South. Ry. pf.	32	32	32	32	10
U. S. Cordage.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	400
U. S. Cord. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	10
West. Union	88¼	88⅝	88	88¼	1,520
Total sales					43,030

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. So. 1st	110	110	110	110	$3,000
Can. So. 2d	106	106	106	106	4,000
C. & O. 4½s	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	4,000
C., B. & Q. cv	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	3,000
Gen. E. deb. 5s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Oregon Im. 5s	52½	52½	52½	52½	2,000
Rock I. 6s c	100½	100½	100½	100½	3,000
Total sales					$49,000
So. Ry. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	$5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	7,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2,000
Wabash 2d	66	66	66	66	5,000
Wabash 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	3,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Chollar	.56	.56	.56	.56	200
Crown Point	.34	.34	.34	.34	100
Gould & Curry	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Ophir	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Total sales					1,200
Standard	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Sierra Nevada	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Union Con	.54	.54	.54	.54	100
Yellow Jacket	.51	.51	.51	.51	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	.53	53⅜	53	53¼	559,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	154	156½
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	38
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87½	91½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	12	15
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	65½	68½
Brooklyn City Railroad	159	169
Brooklyn Gas Company	122½	..
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	52½	55
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103¾	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66	68
Celluloid Company stock	..	62
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	118½	123
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	..	45
Cleveland & Canton equip bonds	21	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1⅛
Commercial Cable Co. stock	..	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	160	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	157½	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178½	180½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	180	185
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	57	59
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d. 5s	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	308	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegra

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500.000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HOLMES & CO.,
BANKERS,
61 Broadway, New-York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade,
INVESTMENT STOCKS & BONDS.
Market Letter on Application.

Financial.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,265,587.13 GOLD BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Exempt from Taxation.

Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, the principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,585,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for various public purposes, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1920.

$105,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for the construction of Corlears Hook Park, and for the expenses in acquiring the lands therefor, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$500,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Dock Bonds of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1925.

$200,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$96,814.77 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$778,772.36 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York known as "City Improvement Stock," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's office, February 18, 1895.

DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Reorganization.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 7th, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the holders of more than a majority of the entire capital stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING COMPANY, have agreed to act as a Reorganization Committee of said Company.

A careful examination into the books, accounts, and general condition of the company is now being made by expert accountants.

As soon as possible a plan of reorganization will be presented, with full information as to the affairs of the corporation.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
CHICAGO,
Having been appointed fiscal agents for
LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

will redeem at their offices, Chicago, Ill., the 6 per cent. bonds of said County, maturing March 1, 1895.

Holders of said bonds may present same for collection at

N. W. HARRIS & CO., { 15 Wall St., N. Y., or 70 State St., Boston.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Oregon Short Line
and
Utah Northern Railway Co.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST
5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD CO.

At the instance of the holders of a large amount of the securities of the above company, we have been asked to form a plan to unite the security-holders to protect their interests. You are requested to send your names, addresses, and amount of your holdings to the undersigned. A meeting of the security-holders will be held at any early date, of which due notice will be given.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 BROAD STREET.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO.
Will occupy offices on first floor of the MORRIS BUILDING, BROAD AND BEAVER STREETS, on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY OWNS THE cheapest and best electric light and power system in the world. The stock will pay huge premiums and constant dividends.
State-right certificates for sale in hundred-share lots at 10 cents per share. Send for particulars.
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY,
305 Carter Building, Boston.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS! !—South of Wall St., just east of the Stock Exchange; half an acre—old buildings; low price; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of article 58 of the bylaws, the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank, before 12 o'clock, on March 11; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall St., and in London with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad St., at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which three of the Local Board and two of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, and in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

4th—Election of three supplementary Directors, two of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the three supplementary Directors of the two boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

5th—To resolve regarding the admission in payment of shares of the bank, in order to cover part of the credit against the firm of P. Martin & Co. in liquidation.

6th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

7th—Election of a committee of two, and their supplementaries, on accounts, for the present year.

8th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders, they are referred to articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the bylaws.

Mexico, January 23, 1895.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONG Island Traction Co.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Co. will be held at the offices of the company, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, February 21st, and will open Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the company's office, Dunmore, Penn., on FRIDAY, March 8, 1895, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the stockholders to the recharter of the company. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 inst. to March 8 prox., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM E. STREET, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York Monday, Feb. 25, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1895, and will reopen March 1, 1895, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1895.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
53 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 BROAD STREET, MILLS BUILDING,
New-York, Feb. 21st, 1895.

The following coupons, due March 1st, will be paid at this office: Texas and New-Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH

Mississippi Turning Its Attention to the Raising of Corn.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—Special dispatches to The Manufacturers' Record show that the State of Mississippi has produced a surplus of corn, and that for the first time in its history corn is being shipped to the West, Kansas City buyers now being in the field. The local price is reported to be 50 cents per bushel. One Mississippi dispatch says: "Our best farmers can average fifty bushels per acre. Corn can be raised here at a cost of 12 cents per bushel, and at 25 cents it would pay better than cotton at 5 cents per pound. If we can get elevators at the railroad stations, this section will raise corn instead of cotton."

In its weekly review of the railroad and industrial interests of the South, The Manufacturers' Record reports a decided increase in activity in the building of cotton mills. Among the new mills reported for the week were a 25,000-spindle plant and one of 20,000 spindles at Atlanta; a one hundred-thousand-dollar company to build a 6,000-spindle mill in the same State; a mill of 10,000 spindles and 350 looms, and a two-hundred-thousand-dollar mill in South Carolina; a company being organized in Florida to build a one-hundred-thousand-dollar mill; an offer from New-England people to build a two-hundred-and-thirty-thousand-dollar mill in Georgia, and a one-hundred-thousand-dollar mill under organization in the same State.

There has also been considerable activity in the building of short railroads. Among the projects reported is a sixty-mile line in North and South Carolina, an eighteen-mile road in Florida, twenty miles in West Virginia, twenty-two miles in Mississippi, and a company to build a one-hundred-and-ten-mile road from Fernandina, Fla., to Valdosta, Ga.

A five-hundred-thousand-dollar company has been organized to carry out on an extensive scale the building of a canal in Florida, and the development of 15,000 acres of land.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF IRONWOOD

Their Repudiation Will Be Contested in the Courts by Holders.

Dispatches received yesterday that the city of Ironwood, Mich., had decided to repudiate its last issue of bonds, amounting to $150,000, recalled the failure of Coffin & Stanton.

This firm took the bonds as the financial agent of Ironwood, paid to that city $25,000 on account, and failed to account for further sales, although it disposed of the entire issue.

Newman Erb, receiver for the firm, said yesterday that the repudiation would be contested in the courts, holders of the bonds having taken legal steps for their protection. They claim that they bought the bonds in good faith from the city's accredited agent, and should not suffer for the agent's misdeeds. At the time of the failure the bondholders met representatives of Ironwood in this city, and made an arrangement by which the bonds were to be surrendered at 60 cents on the dollar.

The Ironwood City Council refused to ratify the arrangements. Now that the bonds have been repudiated, the holders will sue for full payment of them.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 21.—The bonds repudiated by this city, (the repudiation was merely informal,) are in the hands of men in New-York, Boston, and London, and a strong fight will be made by them to enforce payment. The city officials claim that the election at which the issuance of the bonds was authorized was not legally called.

Judge Dillon of Boston was retained by the city some time ago, but he declares that, if the bonds are in the possession of innocent holders, they must be paid. Senator W. F. Vilas has been retained in behalf of the city.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Col. W. L. Kellogg, (from Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Infantry,) to Fifth Infantry, vice Osborne, deceased; Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, (from Major Sixteenth Infantry,) to Fifth Infantry, 1895, vice Kellogg, promoted; Major William H. McLaughlin, (from Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) to Sixteenth Infantry, vice Freeman, promoted; Capt. Charles McClure, (from First Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry,) to Eighteenth Infantry, Company H, vice McLaughlin, promoted; First Lieut. James Baylies, (from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to Eighteenth Infantry, Company I, vice McClure, promoted.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry, one month; Capt. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, eight days; Lieut. George B. Davis, Fourth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, twenty days' extension; Lieut. Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry, two months; Capt. John A. Johnson, Eighth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Frank T. Meriweather, Assistant Surgeon, six months; Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, four months.

—A board, Col. John W. Barriger, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, President, has been appointed at New-York City to adopt a dressing kit for recruits upon enlistment, and to fix the standard of quality, size, and kind of articles composing the same.

—Capt. William C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, has been detailed Military Inspector of Clinton Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y., vice Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, relieved, who will join his company.

—Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Newport and Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., on inspection duty.

—Transfers of officers ordered: Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, from the Fifth Cavalry to the Eighth Cavalry, Troop A; Lieut. Alonzo Gray, from the Eighth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop H.

—Courts-Martial—At Fort Houston, Texas, Major Abram A. Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry, President; at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Capt. Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry, President.

—Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, has been appointed Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Missouri, vice Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Second Cavalry, relieved.

—Lieut. Robert Sewell, Seventh Cavalry, has been relieved from temporary duty at Fort Hancock, and will join his station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

—Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, at the expiration of leave of absence, will join his troop.

—Major William H. Comegys, Paymaster, will report to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty.

—Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list.

—Capt. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, will join his troop.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. O. Hesler has been ordered before a retiring board March 12.

FOR KILLING TWO BOYS

John Bohemann Held on Strong Circumstantial Evidence.

CAPTURED BY A CLEVER DETECTIVE

Clerk Fanning of the Hotel in Which Seims and Knoop Died, Identifies the Prisoner.

POSITIVE HE IS THE "TALL, DARK MAN"

Money Which the Boys Had Obtained Found in Bohemann's Room—Had Been Arrested Once Before.

John Bohemann, who, it is alleged, caused the asphyxiation of the two Hoboken boys, John Seims and Henry Knoop, in Miller's Hotel, 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., last Sunday morning, after having been arrested in Hoboken on Monday by two Brooklyn detectives, and released because he allayed their suspicions, was rearrested yesterday morning by Detective Julius Nelson of the Hoboken police and was committed to jail by Recorder McDonough, to await extradition to this State.

So many proofs of Bohemann's guilt were found that there is no doubt in the minds of the police that he is the "tall, dark man" who was wanted.

But Bohemann maintained yesterday, in face of everything, that he was innocent.

Seims and Knoop, who were aged respectively eighteen and seventeen years,

Henry Knoop.

lived in the tenement 61 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, Seims on the first floor, with his parents and two sisters, and Knoop on the second floor, with his uncle, John Knoop.

Knoop's parents are in Germany, and he had been only a short time in this country. He worked for Cord Langdon, a grocer, at 60 Hudson Street, Hoboken.

Seims had worked a year and a half as a messenger for the Starin Transportation Company in this city. The two boys had become intimate friends, and attended a night school together. They also visited the rooms of the Oldenburger Verein of Hoboken, at 310 Park Avenue, and there it is supposed, they became acquainted with Bohemann.

Bohemann called on the boys at their homes, and made such a favorable impression that they were allowed to visit him at his lodgings, 327 Washington Street. He told the boys that he came from Omaha, Neb. He continually pictured to them the attractions of the West, and advised them to go there with him.

Knoop surprised his employer on Friday last by suddenly announcing that he intended to quit his place.

He drew $125 from the Hoboken Savings Bank, and on the same day Seims stole $150 from the Starin Transportation Company.

Cashier Fonda, at Pier 19 North River, gave Seims that amount of money in bills for Cashier McGowan at the company's pier in Hoboken. He also gave Seims a freight bill of 92 cents to collect. Seims did not deliver the money or collect the bill.

Seims and Knoop next appeared together with a third man, believed to be Bohemann, at Miller's Hotel, 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 11:45 Saturday night.

Henry J. Fanning, the clerk, assigned the two boys to Room 1 and the man to Room 4. Fanning did not ask them to

John Seims.

register, but put the boys down as "Mr. Ryan" and "Mr. Kelly," and their companion as "Mr. Lutz." Knoop paid $1.50 for the two rooms.

"Mr. Lutz" reappeared in the hotel office at 8:30 Sunday morning and told Fanning he was going away.

"But," said he, "don't wake my two friends. They are very tired and want a long sleep."

Fanning promised not to disturb the boys and "Mr. Lutz" departed.

No attention was paid to the boys until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when Annie Farrell, a chambermaid, tried the door of Room 1 and found it unlocked. She opened it and was almost overpowered by the fumes of escaping gas with which the room was filled. The two boys in the bed were dead.

The chambermaid shrieked and then everybody in the hotel was alarmed, and the matter was reported to Capt. Short of the Fifth Precinct. Clerk Fanning did not connect "Mr. Lutz" with the case at that time, and it was agreed that the boys' deaths were accidental.

The boys were identified by papers found in their pockets.

No suspicion of foul play was entertained by Capt. Short until Monday, when he learned that Knoop had $125 and Seims $150. This money was not found among their effects. Then Fanning remembered "Mr. Lutz," and told the police about him, and the conclusion was reached that "Mr. Lutz" had turned on the gas while the boys slept, then robbed them and coolly took his own time in getting away.

The first person to call upon the bereaved family of young Seims on Monday morning to offer condolences was Bohemann, who affected the most profound grief. Later in the day Capt. Short sent Detectives Hayes and Campbell to Hoboken and they met Bohemann. His appearance tallied so well with Fanning's description of "Mr. Lutz," that the Brooklyn detectives arrested him and took him to Police Headquarters, where they taxed him with the murder of the boys.

Bohemann protested his innocence, and assured the detectives that they were mistaken.

"I am just as anxious as you are," he told them, "to catch their murderer, for they were my friends, and I will go with you to Brooklyn and search the city for him."

Bohemann's apparent frankness put the detectives off their guard, and they released him.

Then Detective Nelson of the staff of Chief Donovan of Hoboken, took up the case, and, on making inquiries, he became satisfied that Bohemann had cleverly deceived the Brooklyn detectives, and really was the man wanted.

He told Bohemann that he wanted him to assist him in looking for "Mr. Lutz," and Bohemann readily assented.

Bohemann admitted to Nelson that he was absent from Hoboken from Saturday morning until nearly Sunday noon, but said he was at Secaucus. Nelson investigated that story and found it was false, but did not tell Bohemann. He kept close watch on Bohemann all Tuesday and Wednesday, and found that on Wednesday Bohemann had displayed a large roll of bills, and had spent money more freely than usual.

Bohemann called Wednesday evening upon the family of young Seims and mourned with them over the coffin. He took with him a fanciful floral piece, with the word, "Rest," and to which was attached a mourning card, with his name. Bohemann returned to his lodgings at 327 Washington Street about midnight.

Detective Nelson was watching the house from the opposite side of the street, and, after Bohemann had retired, he went into the hallway and kept guard there until 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour he knocked at Bohemann's door. Bohemann was dressed and apparently about to leave.

"Hello, Nelson!" he said. "Have you caught that murderer?"

"No!" said Nelson, "not yet, but I'll have him pretty soon. I want you to help me."

"I'm sorry I can't go with you to-day," said Bohemann. "I've got an engagement with a man out of town."

"You'll have to let it go," said Nelson. "Your engagement to-day is with me. I want you to come with me to Police Headquarters. I'm sorry, but I've got to arrest you."

Bohemann stepped back from the doorway and attempted to draw a razor, which he had concealed inside the lower part of his vest, but Nelson stopped him.

"None of that," said Nelson. "You've got to come with me. Let me have that razor."

Bohemann obediently gave the razor to the detective, and walked with him to Police Headquarters, where he insisted that his arrest was a mistake. He was searched, and a revolver and a villainous-looking blackjack, made of steel wires, and a big lump of lead covered with leather, were found in his pockets.

Police Captain Short of Brooklyn was immediately notified of Bohemann's arrest, and was told to go with Detectives Hayes and Campbell and Clerk Fanning to Hoboken. While waiting for them to arrive, Detectives Nelson and McKenna made a search of Bohemann's apartment, and there they found $250 in bills, hidden under a corner of the carpet.

They also found the freight bill for 92 cents, which Cashier Fonda gave Seims to collect on Friday, and in a handbag they found photographs of the dead boys, a commuter's pass over the Hoboken Ferry, issued to Seims, and Knoop's pass book on the Hoboken Savings Bank.

In a small trunk the detectives found an ornamental gilt clock, which was stolen a month ago from Bohemann's landlady, Mrs. Liebrick, and pawn tickets for an overcoat, coat, and vest, which he had told Mrs. Liebrick were stolen from him at the same time she lost her clock. This fastened the theft of the clock upon Bohemann.

The detectives also found a valentine which Bohemann received Feb. 14. It depicted a striped convict's suit, and a sledge hammer, accompanied by appropriate doggerel warning him to mend his ways or he would soon find himself attired in such a suit.

"Somebody knew Bohemann," said Chief of Police Donovan, commenting on the valentine.

Among the papers discovered in Bohemann's trunk was a passport from Germany, which showed that he was born in that country Sept. 2, 1869, and came to this country in July, 1886. He went to Omaha, Neb., where he was employed in livery stables. His last position there was as a driver for John P. Coat. He has been in Hoboken about a year and a half. He was first employed there by Charles Wende of 329 Willow Avenue, with whom he lived, as a bricklayer.

There he made himself objectionable, and last November he was ordered to move. He then went to Mrs. Liebrick's at 327 Washington Street.

Love letters from women were in Bohemann's trunk. One, from Lena Hahn, dated Wuzzer, Germany, Aug. 15, 1894, informed him that she had reached that place in safety, but that she never could be happy so long as they were so widely separated, and that she feared she would die if she remained long away from him.

Another, from Anna Dascher, domestic at 323 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this city, written Jan. 29, 1895, rebuked Bohemann for not calling the previous evening as agreed, and said she was very angry with him.

There was also a letter from a marriage agency at 467 Fourth Avenue, this city, evidently in reply to one from Bohemann, assuring him that the agency could furnish him with a good wife.

Capt. Short, with his detectives and Fanning, arrived at Police Headquarters about noon and Bohemann was confronted with the hotel clerk.

"I never saw the man before," said Bohemann.

"That's funny," said Fanning. "It was you who told me not to waken the two boys."

"That is not true," answered Bohemann. "I never saw you before in my life."

Fanning positively identified Bohemann, and Capt. Short made a charge of murder and robbery against the prisoner. Bohemann was then taken before Recorder McDonough, who asked him if he had anything to say in answer to the charge.

"No," said Bohemann. "I have no counsel, and I have a right to keep quiet."

Recorder McDonough questioned Bohemann about his movements on Saturday and Sunday.

"I saw the boys," said Bohemann, "on Friday, but not on Saturday or Sunday. I have not been in Williamsburg."

Fanning told the Recorder that he was certain of Bohemann's identity, and the Recorder committed Bohemann without bail for examination.

While Bohemann was ruminating upon his predicament in his cell, funeral services were being held at 61 Willow Avenue over the body of young Seims. Mrs. Seims, the mother of the dead boy, was prostrated with grief. The house was crowded with friends and neighbors of the mourning family, and floral tributes were placed about the coffin.

The family had prized Bohemann's floral offering until they were informed of his arrest. Then they had it removed to the kitchen, where it was placed in a corner.

The Rev. Mr. Richter of the German Lutheran Church conducted the services, and the body was taken to Flower Hill Cemetery for burial.

The funeral of young Knoop will be held in Brooklyn to-day.

Chief of Police Donovan and Detective Nelson, as well as every other member of the Hoboken police force, was jubilant yesterday over the arrest of Bohemann, while Capt. Short of Brooklyn and Detectives Hayes and Campbell were crestfallen, because no share of the credit for the arrest was due to them.

Chief Donovan is certain that the $250 found under Bohemann's carpet was stolen from the dead boys.

Mrs. Liebrick, Bohemann's landlady, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he left the house at 8:30 A. M. Saturday, and returned at 9:30 A. M. Sunday. He told her he had been to Secaucus.

"The two boys used often to call on him here," she said, and she added that she felt sorry for Bohemann until she learned that it was he who stole her clock.

"We were all sitting in a back room one day," she said, "when Bohemann rushed in in great excitement, and said his door had been forced open by a thief who stole some of his clothing. His lock was broken, and it had the appearance of a genuine robbery. Then it was found that our clock was stolen. We never suspected that Bohemann was the thief, and had deceived us, until the clock was found in his trunk. He always seemed to be a nice fellow, and he paid his room rent regularly."

Bohemann recently hung two bells in the belfry of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Hoboken. Though he claimed to be a bricklayer, he had lately made ornamental boxes, which he sold in saloons at raffles. He appears to have no relatives in this country.

State Senator Daly was engaged yesterday to defend Bohemann.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE NAVY

Secretary Herbert Will Not Tolerate It in Officers On or Off Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The nomination sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, promoting Lieutenant Commander Frederick W. Crocker to be a Commander in the navy, contained a proviso that the actual promotion should not take place until the officer had been on a year's probation, and had passed an examination.

The case has attracted considerable attention in the navy, the officer having been examined for promotion Oct. 8 last, the board unanimously deciding "that Mr. Crocker had not, by reason of his habits of intoxication, the moral qualifications for a Commander in the navy." Another board subsequently found that he had reformed and recommended his promotion. Secretary Herbert, in reviewing the case for Presidential action, made the following comment regarding naval drunkenness:

"Boards of examination should clearly understand that drunkenness at any time and under any circumstances is inhibited by the law and the regulations of the navy. It is not true, as was contended in this case, that the Government is not concerned about the habits of a navy officer in his home, in his club, or at the house of a friend. The time has passed for considering drunkenness on convivial occasions a vice in which naval officers can indulge with immunity. The habit of drunkenness on duty or off duty is one that, like other habits, seizes upon and eventually controls the victim. Drunkenness on duty is properly recognized in the regulations as a more heinous offense than when off duty, but a commanding officer at sea is practically always on duty, and he certainly has no hours in which he could indulge this habit.

Nor is it to be permitted either on or off duty, that a naval officer anywhere shall become intoxicated. It undoubtedly is a sufficient ground for the refusal of promotion if it shall appear that an officer is in the habit of becoming intoxicated at any time or under any circumstances.

MAKES COMMENTS ON THE CITY LIBRARY

Charles Burr Todd Says It Is Not Up to Standard of Efficiency.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen is in receipt of a report concerning the condition of the City Library, of which the following is a copy:

"The City Library, under Tammany rule, has so degenerated as to become a travesty on the name. It was founded primarily, I presume, for the use of city officials, and should, therefore, be a reference library only. It ought to contain the city records, (the earlier ones, at least,) now kept in the room adjoining, under custody of the City Clerk, in a most slipshod way. These records are being defaced and destroyed, and should be printed at once, as I contend, by a responsible commission of historical scholars and conveyancers. The City Library should contain, further, the Corporation Manual and various histories of the city, laws of the various States, charters, ordinances, and regulations of every considerable city in the United States and Europe, so far as printed; standard works of history and science, and such reference books as will make it a thoroughly equipped library of reference.

"There is great need for such a library down town; in fact, none such exists, and to found it would be glory enough for one administration. I may add that the City Librarian should be appointed by the Mayor, instead of by a subordinate, and should be responsible to him alone."

The communication is signed by Charles Burr Todd of the New-York Historical Society, and author of "The Story of the City of New-York." It was referred to the Committee of County Affairs.

MORGANFIELD AND SEARCEY ON TRIAL

Engineer Gallagher Tells About the Express Robbery.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Feb. 21.—Morganfield and Searcey, the men who robbed a Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac express at Acquia Creek, Nov. 12, 1894, were placed on trial to-day before Judge Ashton. Several attempts to have the indictments quashed were overruled.

State Senator William A. Little, counsel for the prisoners, gave no statement of what the defense expected to prove, but made sweeping charges against the express company and the Pinkertons.

The first witness called was Engineer Gallagher, who told of the enforced stopping of the train. He did not see the two men when they got on the engine.

Gallagher said that he and the fireman were made to leave the engine by the two men, were marched back to the baggage car, and made to sit on the bank while the car was being robbed. After the robbery they were forced to cut loose the engine and put coal on the fire. The two robbers then compelled them to leave the engine, and the robbers departed on it.

A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL PLACED IN JAIL

Prof. Chadwick of Paterson Indicted for Beating His Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Prof. Albert F. Chadwick, Principal of one of the public schools here, spent last night in the county jail, having been indicted for wife beating. Chadwick met Miss Amanda Vernooy of Brooklyn two years ago in an Eighth Avenue matrimonial bureau. They were married two weeks later, and their troubles have frequently been aired in the courts. One year ago Chadwick was sent to the insane asylum at Morristown, his mind having given way. Mrs. Chadwick instituted proceedings for divorce; but her husband was speedily cured, and filed a cross bill on the ground of desertion. The court refused to interfere, but gave Prof. Chadwick leave to renew his application, provided his wife did not return within a stated period. Three days before the time elapsed, the wife returned. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Chadwick appeared before the Grand Jury and caused the

THEIR PITIABLE PLIGHT

People in Nebraska Had No Other Resources When Crops Failed.

POLITICS DELAYED RELIEF WORK

Gov. Holcomb Has Now Taken the Distribution of Supplies into His Own Hands—What Is Needed.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—The work of distributing relief for the destitute of this State is in the hands of a State Relief Commission appointed by the Governor. This commission has been duly constituted and legalized by an act recently passed by the State Legislature. But in the latter part of November Gov. Crounse, in obedience to the demand of the press and the people, appointed a temporary State Relief Commission, reviving the commission appointed in 1891. Of this commission W. N. Nason of Omaha is President and L. P. Ludden of Lincoln is Secretary. Mr. Ludden is a Lutheran minister in Lincoln, much addicted to Republican political zeal and manifestation. Before passing upon the work of the commission it will be advantageous to show the conditions which brought this commission into existence.

Nebraska, as a whole, is a good agricultural State. The eastern half of the State contains very rich, fertile soil and a prosperous class of people. The western part is as yet a poor section. Twenty years ago it was covered with a great growth of buffalo grass, which absorbed all the rain that fell and permitted the earth to receive no moisture. By various ways this buffalo grass has been removed and the land has been opened for farming. Previous to this use it was a section devoted wholly to grazing, and great herds of cattle and horses roamed over it. The railway companies and the land speculators began booming the country, and thousands were attracted to it in search of a home which could be secured cheaply. In this way it was settled, and mushroom "cities" sprang up all over the former solitudes.

The experiment has not yet proved a failure, and there is hope that this section, under reasonable climatic influences, may yet become rich and prosperous. But the census of 1890 showed that three-fourths of Nebraska's population live in the eastern half of the State. The first four Congressional districts contain but little over one-third of the State in area. The Sixth Congressional District in nearyl one-half and the Fifth Congressional District is nearly one-fourth of the area of the State. It is in these two districts that the distress now exists. The greatest destitution prevails in the Fifth District, which embraces the southwestern part of the State. Thus the Eastern reader will see that, while this destitution area is large, it really includes a small percentage of the people.

The people in Western Nebraska were prostrated by drought in 1890. Good crops followed in 1891, and fairly good crops in 1892. By the beginning of 1893 the farmers were in good spirits, and had begun to pay off mortgages and to plan for the future. But 1893 saw a partial failure of crops, due to drought. The farmers did not lose heart, but used all their funds to put in their crops last Spring. Prospects were never better until the July drought set in. July 24 and 25 hot winds blew over this State and Iowa, and over many other portions of the West. These hot winds, preceded and followed by drought, ruined Nebraska's crops. The ruin in the western parts of the State was almost total. The eastern parts experienced the same conditions of weather, but little suffering has occurred on account of the many prosperous years before this. The difference between these two sections—the eastern and the western—lies in the presence of a reserve in the east and a total lack of it in the west. The western farmers were left without any resources, and destitution and want were inevitable.

Any Nebraskan could foresee these conditions by Aug. 15, and Gov. Crounse was urged repeatedly to call an extra session of the Legislature to provide for this destitution. The Governor refused to do so. It was a big blunder. But the attention of people generally was then directed to the very exciting political campaign. After election the pressure became very great and the Relief Commission of 1891 was revived. In addition to the President and Secretary, this State commission consisted of seven members. Branches were made in every county applying for relief, and the Secretary appointed the County Relief Committees. This was a bad plan, for in almost every case the County Committee appointed by Mr. Ludden was a Lutheran minister of that county. This gave rise to many scandals, and it was claimed that the Lutherans received almost all the supplies. In one county the farmers broke open a car and seized all the supplies because they were being held for the Lutherans.

When the Legislature met, Gov. Holcomb was implored to remove Ludden. Being a conservative and cautious man, the new Governor declined to do so. A bill appropriating $50,000 was passed, and the Relief Commission was duly legalized. The County Relief Committee was by this act made to consist of the County Commissioners and the County Clerk. A resolution asking Ludden's removal was introduced, but tabled. Then a committee to investigate the State Relief Commission was appointed by the House, and Ludden's removal was expected. But "politics" entered into the question, and the report was a "whitewash."

The Governor then addressed a sharp letter to the commission and, seeing that no removals could be made, he has taken personal charge of the relief distribution. He removed the headquarters to the capitol, and is ignoring Ludden, having secured President Nason's presence to direct the distribution. This was done because of the thousands of letters which kept pouring into the newspapers, the Legislature, and to the Governor, making the most serious charges of incompetency, favoritism, negligence, and exasperating delay against Secretary Ludden. The railway sidetracks and stations were glutted with relief supplies, awaiting Ludden's order of shipment. Since the Governor assumed charge the supplies have been rapidly distributed, and are doing much good.

But these supplies are fast becoming exhausted, and the demand for more relief is becoming insistent. Representatives of one county were at the capital a few days ago declaring that at least $10,000 would be needed to supply that county with relief until some returns could be made. The $50,000 appropriated is now known to be utterly inadequate. A bill was introduced last Saturday for an appropriation of $100,000 more for this purpose.

To show exactly how great is the need, The New-York Times's correspondent had an interview a few days ago with J. H. Edmiston, State Oil Inspector, just appointed by Gov. Holcomb. Mr. Edmiston was the Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee in the last campaign, and was chiefly busied in keeping down the calamity howlers in his party and in making a campaign on State issues alone. He lives at Eddyville, in Dawson County, in the western part of the State, where there is some destitution. He owns there a farm of over 1,000 acres, and is an intelligent, prosperous man. He said that last year his farm raised not a bushel of anything, although in a good year he could count on an income of $8,000 from it without any care on his part. He emphasized the great need of seed all over the western part of the State. To illustrate how great this need is he said that he had seven renters on his farm. As it is impossible for them to secure seed, he recently bought 1,000 bushels of seed wheat for the use of his renters. He was at once implored by dozens of farmers to secure a rental from him. Even owners were willing to abandon their own farms in order to lease of one of his to secure the seed. Without the seed they could do nothing on their farms. Mr. Edmiston said that he was sure there would be yet much distress and that many of the farms would not be tilled during the coming year because of the lack of seed and the feeble condition of the horses and their owners, who, exhausted by the long Winter and little food, will be unfit for service.

Pitiful letters of entreaty or thanks continue to come in. Here is one from a worthy family in Dundy County, the extreme southwestern part of the State. This family received some supplies from the Omaha Woman's Christian Temperance Union in December. This poor woman writes:

"Dear Ladies: The groceries you sent us are gone, except the glass of jelly, which I am keeping for mother's birthday. How often we have said, 'God bless those ladies!' What comfort we took in what you sent us! We have no money to get anything. Will you help us? If you cannot send things to us free of transportation charges, send us some money to get food with, and if all goes well, and our crops are good, we will try and send the money back to you, so you can have it to help others. You have no idea how hard it is on us in this lonely country. Should we lose another crop, we cannot stay, yet all we have is here, and I want to pull through. I shall have two cows in the Spring, which will help. My chickens are dying for the want of feed. You can travel for days and not find over six chickens on a farm. I could tell you much of the suffering in this country, but it would not do you any good, for you know how it is."

Just such letters as this are coming in all the time. This family is known to be honest and deserving.

CHARTER CONVENTION PROPOSED

Albert E. Henschel Proposes that the Greater New-York Commission Be Enlarged and Hold Public Sessions.

"Sketch of Greater New-York" is the title of a book which Albert E. Henschel, Secretary of the Greater New-York Commission, now has in press. In it he suggests a compromise measure for charter convention as a way out of the muddle into which the movement seems to have drifted at Albany. From advance sheets of Mr. Henschel's book the following extract is taken:

"To secure a fuller and more adequate representation of the people than has yet been proposed in the framing of the charter, a commission should be created, composed of the present Greater New-York Commission, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and thirty additional Commissioners, to be appointed as follows: Ten by the Mayor of New-York, from the City of New-York; ten by the Mayor of Brooklyn, from the City of Brooklyn, and ten by the Governor, five to be selected from the territory of the Greater New-York outside of New-York and Brooklyn, and the other five from the State at large outside of the limits of the Greater New-York; the members of the Commission to receive $10 per day while in session, for a period not exceeding 100 days. They shall choose a President and Vice President, and employ a secretary and such other persons as they deem necessary, not exceeding ten, and fix their compensation. The sessions should be public. An appropriation of $100,000 should be made, two-thirds of which to be paid by the City of New-York and one-third by the City of Brooklyn. The commission should proceed to draft the charter for the consolidation and government of the Greater New-York according to the manner and practice of a Constitutional Convention, and submit the charter to the Legislature of 1896 for enactment, either with or without a prior submission to the people, as the wisdom of the Legislature may determine.

"A commission thus constituted would not be unwieldly, and yet sufficiently large for calm deliberation and a proper subdivision of its labors. By giving to it the status of a convention of high historical importance, men of great ability will deem it an honor to serve, and the public will receive, at a comparatively trifling cost, the services of men foremost in the ranks of the legal profession. An expansion of the Greater New-York Commission into a convention, as suggested, would seem to be the most practicable and satisfactory way of securing a model charter."

ACCUSED THE SLEEPING CAR PORTER

Salesman Bidwell Missed His Wallet and Made a Complaint.

William H. Stevens, a tall, white-haired, intelligent-looking negro, was accused in the Yorkville Court yesterday of grand larceny.

The complainant, Thomas C. Bidwell, a commercial traveler from Lawrence, Mass., said he arrived in this city yesterday morning on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. He occupied a berth in a sleeping car, he said. On reaching the city he went to the Astor House. Here he found that his pocketbook, containing $156, was missing from the inside pocket of his undercoat.

Believing he had lost it in the sleeper, he returned to the Grand Central Station, and found Edward G. Raff, the conductor of the car in which he rode, and told him of his loss.

Raff said, according to Mr. Bidwell, that the porter had shown him a pocketbook on the trip down, and had opened it, showing money and papers. Stevens, he said, told him he had found it on the floor of the car.

A policeman arrested Stevens at his home, 250 West Forty-first Street. He emphatically denied having found any pocketbook, or having shown one to the conductor, or even conversing with him about it.

When informed of his rights, Stevens demanded an examination, and was committed in $1,000 bail by Police Justice Ryan until to-morrow morning.

Will of Capt. Marin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—The will of Capt. Mathias C. Marin, United States Navy, retired, who was recently found dead in his room here, has been presented for probate. The bulk of his property, including his villa on Kay Street, is bequeathed to his only daughter, Miss Antonia Marin, who is the residuary legatee. For the benefit of each of testator's sisters, Mary T. Brush and Isabella M. Fawcett, he directs that $5,000 be placed in trust. At the death of either the survivor will have the benefit of both funds, and at the death of both they go to the use of each of the grandnieces of Capt. Marin, Millicent Rebecca Grant and Elizabeth Colvert Grant of New-York. The Misses Grant may dispose of the funds, by will, as they see fit. Antonia Marin and Charles Thorndike of Boston are named as executors and trustees.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Judge Depue this afternoon sentenced Henry Kohl to be hanged at the Newark Jail, March 21. Kohl was convicted of the murder, June 15 last, of his cousin, Joseph Preinel. When Kohl was sentenced he declared his innocence of the crime.

DIVORCE PAPERS SEALED

Great Secrecy About the Suit of Richard E. Sears.

EVEN THE DECREE LOCKED UP

But That, Judge Dugro Said, Was a Mistake—A Desire, It Is Asserted, to Protect a Co-respondent.

There was a sequel yesterday to the announcement of the divorce obtained by Richard E. Sears from Emma Sears, which was printed exclusively in The New-York Times Sunday, Feb. 10.

The chief co-respondent in the case, it now develops, was John Hunter, the famous patron of the turf. Mr. Hunter is sixty years old, is a member of the Union and Racquet Clubs, and was associated with D. D. Withers, William R. Travers, and other gentlemen of similar high standing in his racing enterprises. He was President of the American Jockey Club when that institution was at the head of racing in America, and he succeeded Mr. Withers as President of the Board of Control. Afterward he was elected as Chairman of the Board of Stewards of The Jockey Club, holding this office until last year, when he resigned.

The greatest secrecy was observed in the divorce proceedings. This, it is now said, was not due to a desire to shield Mr. Hunter, but to a desire to keep the name of another alleged co-respondent out of print. This other co-respondent, named by Mr. Sears, is said to be a Judge in this city. So careful were the interested parties to keep the matter quiet that, at the request of the lawyers on both sides, Judge Dugro, who granted the decree on Feb. 8, ordered the papers sealed, and no one was permitted to see them. This Judge Dugro had a right to do under the law, but, by mistake, it is now alleged, the decree itself, which the law requires shall be filed for public record, was sealed up with the other papers. Except for the announcement in The New-York Times, nothing would, therefore, have appeared to indicate that Mr. and Mrs. Sears had been divorced.

When the facts leaked out yesterday, Judge Dugro ordered the decree to be made public, and the seals on the papers, which were filed in the Clerk's office, were broken, and the decree taken out. But as to the other papers, the Judge's orders still prevailed, and they were resealed and put back in the Clerk's care. When asked yesterday why he had ordered the papers sealed, Judge Dugro said:

"The lawyers in the case and parties to the suit didn't want any publicity. I had the right to order the papers sealed, except the decree, and I did not know that it had been sealed. It should not have been."

Richard F. Sears, the plaintiff in the divorce suit, is a well-known merchant engaged in the rubber trade, with offices at 1 Broadway. He formerly lived at 363 Fifth Avenue, but now has apartments, it is said, in the Alpine, Thirty-third Street and Broadway.

Mrs. Sears has long been known as a very beautiful woman. She is about thirty years old, and always dresses in the height of fashion. The husband and wife lived unhappily for some time prior to their separation three years ago. Then Mrs. Sears went to live in apartments in East Seventy-sixth Street, where, it is alleged, Mr. Hunter visited her frequently. Mrs. Sears was well known in Brooklyn, where she lived for some time at the Mansion House and the Pierpont House.

Mr. Sears began his suit for absolute divorce last Fall. By mutual consent the case was sent to a referee to avoid scandal. The testimony against Mrs. Sears was furnished by servants formerly employed in the Sears household, and also by servants in the establishment where Mrs. Sears lived after her separation from her husband. Mrs. Sears was represented by John Delahunty, and she was present at some of the hearings in person, but no defense was interposed in her behalf, it is said. As soon as the referee had made up his report, recommending that a decree be granted to Mr. Sears, steps were taken to have a decree entered. Benjamin L. Downer, who appears on the record as Mr. Sears's attorney, when seen yesterday, refused to discuss the case in detail. He simply said:

"John Hunter, the turfman, was the co-respondent. The evidence was conclusive and no defense was put in."

Mr. Delahunty refused to say anything at all about the matter.

SAYS SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Mrs. Lindh's New Plea in Her Attempt to Get Back Her Child.

Mrs. Sophie Lindh is still fighting for the possession of her daughter Freda, who is held in the custody of Mrs. Mary Ball. A short time ago, when she got a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the child, Justice Andrews of the Supreme court decided in favor of Mrs. Ball.

Mrs. Lindh wants the case reopened, on the ground that she can prove that she was under hypnotic influence when she made over the custody of Freda to Mrs. Ball.

When the child was two years old Mrs. Lindh was left a widow, and, being unable to provide for her daughter, she gave her to Mrs. Ball, executing formal papers of adoption. After awhile the widow's circumstances improved, and she wanted her child, but Mrs. Ball refused to surrender her, whereupon Mrs. Lindh started the habeas corpus proceedings.

In her application to Justice Andrews yesterday to reopen the matter, Mrs. Lindh's lawyer declared that his client said that, by reason of "false, fraudulent, and malicious misrepresentations" made by Mrs. Ball, and owing to the feeble condition and grief of Mrs. Lindh, she was under the will of Mrs. Ball. Mrs. Lindh also declares that she did not understand the nature of the paper she signed.

The mother also charges that Mrs. Ball has taught the child to use indecent language and gave her liquor. That was promptly denied by Mrs. Ball, who said that she had given the child a little Tokay wine when directed to do so by a physician. Judge Andrews adjourned the case to Feb. 26 to give Mrs. Ball time to prepare her defense.

MADE TROUBLE FOR THE REFEREE

Mr. Barnes, According to Mr. Smith, Offered Influence for Money.

Col. E. T. Wood, brother-in-law of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, was the central figure in a case that came up yesterday before Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Walter B. Cooke, formerly an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has an action pending in the Supreme Court against that company to recover $100,000 for libel, and also $130,000 for an alleged breach of contract. His attorneys were Steele & Page of 44 Broad Street, but Samuel Wyman Smith, who is one of the Equitable Building tenants, was substituted for them.

A dispute arose concerning Steele & Page's compensation, and Col. Wood, who has a law office at 111 Broadway, was appointed referee to take testimony, and decide upon the proper amount. He made a report on Jan. 28 that there was due $600 to the lawyers, in addition to $147 which had already been paid to them. The matter came up yesterday before Justice Andrews on a motion to set aside the award.

Mr. Smith, who made the motion, stated that on Feb. 1 he went with his client to the office of Col. Wood, and they found there one John E. Barnes, an accountant, who has desk room in the office. He was the only person in the office. He held a whispered conversation with them, it is alleged, in which he said that "there was a lot of funny business" concerning the report of the referee, and he inquired how much it would be worth if the referee would report in favor of Mr. Cooke. Mr. Smith said that he led Barnes to believe that he was willing to pay for it if the report could be gotten in his favor, and he even paid Barnes $10, and promised that $150 more would be forthcoming if Col. Wood could be induced to make a report favorable to his client. Mr. Smith declared that he afterward made an effort to see Col. Wood to talk to him about the matter of Barnes's conduct, but failed, and later Barnes told him that it was impossible for him to do anything in the matter, as the report had been given in favor of Steele & Page on Jan. 30.

The motion to set aside the report was opposed by Alexander Thain, who represented Col. Wood. Mr. Thain said that Barnes was not connected with Col. Wood in any manner, and that he had been caught in an attempt to bunko some one and was bunkoed himself. An affidavit of Col. Wood was presented to the effect that Barnes was merely a hanger-on in the office, and was not connected with him in any way in business. Col. Wood denied positively that he had received any money whatever or that he had been approached by Barnes. Steele & Page also asked that the report should be confirmed. Decision was reserved.

Twelve Years to Trial, Must Begin Again.

Conrad Geibel lost an arm twelve years ago in an accident on the pier foot of East Fifth Street. He brought suit for $50,000 damages against James Elwell, the owner of the brig Keystone, whom he held responsible.

The suit finally came to trial a few days ago, Geigel in the meantime having grown from a boy of twelve into a stalwart young man of twenty-four.

The trial lasted three days, and yesterday the jury reported that they could not agree, and were discharged, so that Geibel will have to begin all over again.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frederick J. Syne was committed yesterday to Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $1,000 bail, on an order signed by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The Aultman & Taylor Company, manufacturers of farm implements, are the plaintiffs. They obtained a judgment on Nov. 18, 1889, against Syne for $1,822.03, and execution was not entered in last November. They had heard at that time that Syne had fallen heir to $63,776 from an uncle in New-Orleans, and had, as they claim, fraudulently transferred the inheritance to his wife, Mary Ellen. Syne was a much-sought-after man for some time, and was finally arrested by a Deputy Sheriff in the Roanoke Flats, on St. Nicholas Avenue. The bail was reduced to $1,000 by Judge Andrews, but the defendant was unable to furnish it at the moment.

—William Rhinelander and Lispenard Stewart, surviving trustees under the will of William C. Rhinelander, have brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Riverside Club, to foreclose a mortgage for $18,000 on the property of the club, on One Hundred and Fourth Street, west of Eighth Avenue. The mortgage was for $23,000, and was given July 17, 1885. Five thousand dollars has been paid.

—By direction of Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Richard K. Fox got a verdict of $5,000 against the Rural Home Company, in an action which he brought to recover the value of a note for that sum, which he discounted several years ago at Rochester. The note was indorsed by the Home Company, for the benefit of a friend of H. H. Warner, and was never paid.

STATE COURTS.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Shannon vs. Pentz—Francis D. Dowley. Matter of Union Chemical Works—James J. Nealis. Clausen vs. Schwarz—Edward D. O'Brien. Langey vs. Fischer—Edward L. Parris. Barker vs. Canary—Frederick Smyth. Welch vs. James A. Welch Company—John E. Ward. Birk vs. Birk—John A. Mapes.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Hobart—Donald McLean. Auger vs. Sullivan—Porte V. Ransom.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Edward L. Treudeau vs. Philip Does, Gustave Blass, and Callman Rouse—Francis B. Robert.

SAYS BOTH THE MEN VOTED TWICE

Further Hearing in the Eighth Congressional District Election Contest.

W. A. Hoare, Notary Public, resumed the taking of evidence yesterday in the contest for the seat for the Eighth Congressional District. The contestant is John Murray Mitchell, Republican, who is represented by Lawyer Gustavus W. Rawson.

Jerome Corcoran of 27 Chrystie Street testified that he was around the polling booth, 63 Bayard Street, on election day. He saw the brothers, Michael and Edward Flynn, henchmen of Justice Divver, bringing men to the polling place. He saw two men brought up, and go in and vote. He heard one of the Flynns say to them "Is it all right?" and they said "Yes." Then Flynn asked, "What name did you give?" but witness did not hear the reply. Later he saw the same two men, who had then changed their clothing, go in and vote again.

To Mr. Rawson the witness said he was in sympathy with the reformers, because he was disgusted with the way the city was governed by Tammany Hall.

Joseph Rimolene of 168 Elizabeth Street told, through an interpreter, that on election morning two men came and offered him $5 for his vote. One was an Italian and the other an Englishman. The Italian was Dominic de Purzo of 202 Elizabeth Street, he swore.

Pasquale D. Palma, 168 Elizabeth Street, also swore to men coming to him and offering $2 on election day for him to vote the Democratic ticket. An Italian took him to the polls at 1 o'clock, when he voted the paster given to him. He did not know the Italian.

James J. Walsh, Tammany candidate, was elected from the Eighth District to Congress. The hearing adjourned until Saturday at 2 o'clock.

In Mr. Matthiesson's Favor.

The action by Fox, Leonard & Co. against Franz O. Matthiesson, one of the principal stockholders of the Sugar Trust, to recover $500,000 for commissions, has been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in favor of Mr. Matthiesson.

The claim was based on a contract which the plaintiffs claim Mr. Matthiesson made with them to pay commissions amounting to $500,000 if they succeeded in buying certain sugar refineries which were opposed to the trust.

The jury decided in favor of the defendant, and the General Term has now affirmed the judgment against the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were represented by James M. Hunt, and the defendants by Martin J. Keogh.

Low Rates to Europe Complained Of.

Complaint was sent yesterday by the Committee on Trade of the Produce Exchange to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, against certain railway steamship and transportation companies which have entered into joint account to ship grain and produce from the West to Europe.

It is charged that these lines make through rates to Europe for shippers lower than the scheduled rates from the West to New-York. The commission is asked to investigate. Data to sustain the charges are promised by the committee.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

Experiments recently made in the British gunboat Hussar, for the purpose of testing an improved steering gear, have resulted satisfactorily. The main feature of the new invention is so elementary that one is surprised that it has not been adopted before. It is simply a fitting of automatic relieving pawls which take the strain off the helm in any position to which it is shifted. With all other gears now in use the helmsmen are severely strained if required to keep the helm hard over for more than a very brief period. The results of the tests were so highly satisfactory that there is little doubt that the invention will soon be generally adopted by war vessels.

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The British torpedo-boat destroyer Snapper, which was recently launched from the Earle Shipbuilding Yard, at Hull, is a sister vessel to the Salmon, which preceded the Snapper over the ways. These vessels are intended to make a speed of 27 knots per hour.

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Much ingenuity is shown in an invention recently introduced by Admiral Fleurals of the French Navy. The device, which is described in a service journal, is apparently the result of observation of a very simple object. Every one, says the paper, has noticed that the axis of a quietly-spinning top describes a small cone about the vertical; but it has been left to a French Admiral to apply the fact to the construction of an artificial horizon for use on shipboard, which is calculated to be of very considerable service in the navy. The invention is based on the following truths: If a line is traced on the circumference of the spinning top and observed through a telescope fitted with cross hairs, the position of this line will appear to rise and fall. If, then, the telescope is adjusted at the right height and pointed first at the highest position of the line and then at the lowest, it will be truly horizontal when in a position midway between the two readings. In its final form the instrument constitutes an integral part of the sextant. The "top" is made of aluminium in order to insure lightness, and, as it turns in vacuum, it will spin for about three-quarters of an hour. On its upper surface the top carries in a vertical position two plano-convex lenses, situated at equal distances from the centre of rotation, and separated by a distance equal to their focal length. A dark line is drawn on the plane side of each lens, and when the top is truly vertical these lines would lie wholly in the horizontal plane of sight through the sextant telescope. As, however, the top never does spin truly vertically, two readings have to be taken to get the height of a star—one when the lines engraved on the lens appear in the highest position, the other when they appear in the lowest. The mean of these is then the true height of the star.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) reproduces the following interesting comparison of the number of combatant officers on the active list of the British Navy at an interval of twenty-five years:

	January, 1870.	January, 1895.
Admirals of the Fleet	3	3
Admirals	20	10
Vice Admirals	54	20
Rear Admirals	48	35
Captains	292	174
Commanders	401	239
Lieutenants	780	817
Sub-Lieutenants	354	236

The table shows that, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the number of ships, the British Navy has now fewer officers than it had in 1870. "It is noteworthy," says The Record, "that the reluctance of the Admiralty to enter an adequate number of cadets was directly due to the stagnation in promotion which was so keenly resented a few years back. Such periodical blocks in promotion are inevitable under the existing system, which is based upon no mathematical principles, but varies according to the hand-to-mouth demands of the service. Even now it cannot possibly be said that the Admiralty has learned wisdom from the obvious lessons of the past. Let the Admiralty appoint some such expert as Admiral Colomb to devise a mathematical system of entry and retirement and we have no doubt of the result."

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The Georgi Pobledonosetz, a Russian battle ship of the first class, which was recently commissioned, has been formally attached to the Black Sea fleet. The keel of the new vessel was laid March 12, 1889. Her steel armament is from eight to sixteen inches thick, and that of the casemates twelve inches. The Georgi Pobledonosetz has a total length of 339 feet 6 inches, beam 69 feet, and draught 26 feet 7 inches, with a displacement of 10,280 tons. Her two sets of triple-expanison engines are capable of yielding 16,000 horse power with forced draught and 10,000 with ordinary draught. The battle ship is armed with six twelve-inch and seven six-inch steel guns, seven torpedo tubes, and fourteen quick-firing Hotchkiss guns. The first-class battle ship Navarin and a first-class cruiser will shortly be regularly attached to the Russian Mediterranean squadron. The former will take the place of the Emperor Nicholas I., which, with the gunboat Kubanetz, will leave for the Pacific station.

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A correspondent of The Naval and Military Record (British) has this to say about a reported change of flag officers commanding important stations: "The statement has been repeated so often that it has now been accepted as gospel that Vice Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle will retain the command of the China squadron until the present troubles are over, but I hear from a source that can be relied upon that the reappointment has been made only by the newspapers, and that before many weeks are over we shall find that Vice Admiral Hotham has been selected for the command. It is fully recognized that Sir E. R. Fremantle has the threads of a complex skein in his hands, that he is just the officer to maintain our supremacy in Eastern waters, and knows better than any other Admiral, through practical experience, how to protect British subjects ashore; but it is said that the position is not too intricate to be transferable. At present the China squadron is engaged in a pacific mission, and therefore it is not a case of swopping horses while crossing the stream."

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Commenting upon the remarkably expeditious construction of the battle ships Majestic and Magnificent, The St. James's Gazette (British) says: "The new sport appears to be the battle-ship-building race. Unfortunately it is rather expensive, (the entrance fees are about £1,000,000,) so that there are only a limited number of competitors. Practically it seems to be confined at present to her Majesty's dockyards and two or three great private firms. The game is to see who can get an ironclad launched within the shortest number of months after the laying down of the keel plates. Last year the record was held by Chatham, which launched the Magnificent within thirteen months; but now a distinct lead is taken by Portsmouth, which got the Majestic into the water on Thursday, though the great ship was only begun in February last. This, perhaps, is about as fast as the shipbuilding athletes can reasonably be expected to go. It means that a first-class battle ship can be constructed and completed for sea well within three years. Here, at any rate, we can beat the French, who have had some of their ships under construction * * * for four, five, and even six years."

Struck by a Train and Killed.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 21.—Miss Fanny Terry, thirty-three years old, residing at 47 Park Place, this city, was struck by an express train at the Main Avenue station this afternoon and instantly killed.

MISS DANGERFIELD ON THE LAW

What She Told the Members of the Woman's League of Political Education on Private Rights.

Miss Florence H. Dangerfield, the young woman who was admitted to the bar last May, delivered a lecture on "Private Rights" before the Woman's League of Political Education at 23 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday.

Miss Dangerfield is the second woman admitted to the bar in this city, though there are five women in the State who have been made lawyers. She studied at Cornell, and then came here and entered the University of the City of New-York. She was private secretary to Chancellor McCracken.

"The Constitution provides," Miss Dangerfield said, "that life, liberty, and property cannot be taken away from us without due process of law. And still we see how largely the State interferes with the liberties of classes. This you will call to mind in the State's control and care of the criminal classes, the dangerous classes, such as the insane, vagrants, mendicants, habitual drunkards, the criminally inclined, and minors. The right of the State to interfere with any classes is on the ground that such restraint of personal liberty is warranted and made necessary to prevent damage and injury to others and for the common welfare.

"Law is a result of Government. Our law as it exists to-day is the result of a slow evolution. The first process of the Anglo-Saxon law was a swearing business. The one that had the most witnesses to swear to his side won the case. Law is a growth of public sentiment, and any acts passed by the Legislature become dead letters unless backed up by public opinion. Hence we see the lax observance in this city of many Sunday laws.

"Private rights do not depend on municipal law, but belong to man in a natural state. But the laws of man in a natural state must be modified somewhat when man lives in a large community, as in a city or town. Man cannot do there as he could in the wilderness, as his conduct would be deterimental to others. Has the State the right to take human life? Some time in the future that question may be answered in the negative.

"Lynch law is correct in theory, for the perpetration of murder is prevented by the knowledge that the crime will be surely and speedily punished.

"There is a great difference between our law and Continental law. The Anglo-Saxon law proceeds on the principle that no innocent person should be punished; the Bavarian and other Continental laws go on the principle that no guilty person should escape. This often inflicts great injustice on the individual."

Miss Adele M. Field asked if it would be a violation of law to choloroform to death a person caught in a railroad wreck and suffering great tortures.

Miss Dangerfield said it would be construed as accessory to murder by the law, though it appeared a good deed from a humanitarian point of view. But the law says no one has the right to take life, even his own.

"The laws in regard to slander," she said, "are strict, but they are not adequate. Truth is a justification for slander, but not for libel. Libel is slander when printed or written."

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY ANN ROBERTS, Sarah Phillips, Stebbing Russell, Ann Russell, Mabel Russell, Frederick C. Boehmer, George L. Underwood, William T. Bedell, John Dwyer, M. D., George Scofield, Isaac Sommers & Co., F. A. Sprague, M. D., L. Curtis, Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, Darius G. Crosby, Baker & DuBois, Matthew McGrath, I. M. Witkoski, Robert H. Hayes, M. D., and to all persons interested in the estate of James Roberts, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jonathan Hanson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.]

M. F. S.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 106 and 108 Fulton Street, New-York.
ja25-1aw6wF

ARNOLD, REBECCA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca M. Arnold, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of McCall and Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1894. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Executor. McCALL and ARNOLD, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
n30-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH O. DE LAMATER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 South Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of February, 1895.
WILLIAM DE LAMATER, Executor.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Attorneys for Executors, 54 Wall Street, New-York City.
f15-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA S. BIBBY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1895, next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1894. ANDREW A. BIBBY, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Eliza S. Bibby, deceased. ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Admr., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n16-1aw6mF

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—PHILIP OESTERLING, plaintiff, against DAVID BONNER, William Patterson, Matthew Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Martha Haines, Christopher Fine, and Edmund R. Dodge, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 8th, 1895.
JUDSON G. WELLS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 10 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City.

To the defendants: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $1,731 26-100, with interest from the 9th day of November, 1893, and with the costs of this action.
JUDSON G. WELLS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 10 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City.

To the defendants, DAVID BONNER and WILLIAM PATTERSON: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of February, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 7th, 1895.
JUDSON G. WELLS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 10 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City.
f8-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—ADAMS C. SUMNER, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. LEE, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Lee, deceased; Jeanie C. Ross, John Archibald Campbell and Mary Campbell, his wife; George Campbell and Elizabeth Campbell, his wife; Thomas John Young and Martha Young, his wife, (the above names Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha being fictitious, the real names of defendants so designated being unknown to plaintiff;) Jane Glennie, James Just, and Alexander Just, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New-York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer

GALLANT RESCUES MADE

More Shipwrecked Sailors Brought Safe to Port.

A WOMAN ON A SUNKEN HULK

The Wife of the Allen's Captain as Brave as Any of the Men—Peril of Those on the Elwood Harlow.

No storm in recent years seems to have inflicted so much damage to shipping as was wrought by that blizzard-hurricane combination which started on its career two weeks ago. Since then there have been tales of ships iced up and helpless, of all manner of perils and hardships undergone by sailor men while battling with that savage tempest, and rarely a day has passed that some shipwrecked crew has not reached port and told how lives were saved and ships were lost.

Two batches of distressed seamen, each rescued from a foundering wreck, were brought into harbor yesterday. The first belonged to the American schooner Elwood Harlow, and arrived on board the Nova Scotian brig Curacao. The other was from the now derelict schooner Florence J. Allen, which met disaster off Hatteras. The crew of eight men, the captain, and his young wife were gallantly rescued by a lifeboat from the Nova Scotian bark Buteshire.

Sturdy Capt. Wyman commands the rescuing craft. In the office of his agents, J. H. Winchester & Co., the Captain yesterday told a reporter for The New-York Times how his vessel had sighted the wreck and how the rescue was made.

His own vessel, the Buteshire, is from Cork, fifty-five days out. All was plain sailing until Jar. 29. The ship was then off Hatteras. Storms beset her there, but the vessel held stoutly on her course, and on Feb. 5 was within seventy-five miles of Sandy Hook. Two days and nights she breasted the seaward-blowing gale, and made only five miles during the time. Then the blizzard struck her. There was no mistaking its nature, and the vessel was stripped to meet it. The only bit of canvas that was not taken in was the maintopsail, and that was "goosewinged," which in plain English means that one clew of the sail was hauled up to narrow the exposed section.

One hour after the blizzard came the bark looked like a sheeted ghost. Every spar was thickly encrusted in ice and every brace, stay, and shroud looked as if they had been spun from the pipe of some Titanic glass blower. Rendered utterly helpless by the icy clutch, the bark drifted before the gale. The morning of Feb. 11 found her off Hatteras, and in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

The gale was still blowing, and the bark, imprisoned by her bonds of ice, was driving sullenly before it. Daylight came, and directly overhead was seen a single spar, in sight one moment, and then lost behind a curling wave. Some men were sent forward to knock the ice away from the jibstay, so that that sail could be set and the boat steered clear of the obstruction.

The bark sheered off, and then a cry arose from her decks.

"It is a wreck, and there are people on board!" was the shout.

By dint of great exertion the Buteshire was brought to the wind, and as she staggered to the crest of a great wave, what looked like a life raft with several persons clinging around the upright spar, was plainly seen.

Only one thought animated the crew then. The wretched castaways must be saved or other lives lost in the attempt. The life boat was cleared away, and four hardy seamen, headed by Mate C. R. Grant, immediately tumbled in. The launching of that boat was a desperate undertaking, as the seas threatened to smash it against the sides of the bark, before it could be shoved clear.

The heave of the seas in the meanwhile showed that it was not a raft, but the hulk of a vessel to which the people were clinging. All of the wreck was under water, except a small portion of the poop deck. Just as the boat neared the wreck, a great wave swept over the hulk, and one of the men was carried into the sea. The boat rescued him, and then steered near the wreck. Half thrown, half lifted, a bundle of drenched clothes containing the inanimate form of the Captain's wife was the first to reach the boat. The poor young sufferer had been four days and nights on that wave-drowned hulk, with never a morsel to eat or a drop of water to drink. She had kept up as bravely as any to the last, and then overtaxed nature succumbed. The wonder is that she endured so long.

All were rescued from the wreck, and tenderly cared for when gotten on board the bark. When sufficiently revived, they told their story. The wreck, they said, was that of the Florence J. Allen, which had sailed from Appalachicola, Fla., for Philadelphia, lumber-laden, and under command of Capt. Eastman. The latter said that the vessel encountered the hurricane Feb. 6, that she was on the point of foundering when he had ordered the masts cut away.

The other crew which came in yesterday, that of the Elwood Harlow, was commanded by Capt. Hamet. The Captain said that he had sailed from Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 4, bound for Perth Amboy, and laden with a cargo of 13,400 railroad ties. He, too, had met the blizzard, and, like the Buteshire, the Harlow had been driven helpless before the gale, her spars and rigging incased in ice. Twenty hours after the blizzard was met the Harlow sprung a leak. The pumps were started, but the streams froze in the pipes and rendered them useless. At midnight there was nine feet of water in the hold, and the following noon the craft was hopelessly water-logged, and had her decks awash.

Then a most singular thing occurred. The schooner, which had been hove to on the port tack, wore around of her own accord, and laid her starboard bow to the wintry seas. While riding on the port tack, her starboard deck house had been flooded and wrecked by the waves which spilled over the side. When that side had been wholly demolished, the schooner showed a disposition to follow a certain scriptural mandate, and, twisting her head, turned the other cheek to the smiter. And the result was disastrous. All of the provisions had been stowed in the deck houses, and all of the deck houses were battered in and their contents swept into the sea.

The wreck sank until only her deck planking was above water, and that only at irregular intervals. The crew clung to the railing and masts and searched the sea-line, as only the shipwrecked can, for a sail. Two days and two long, fearful, stormy nights they clung to the hulk, starved, miserable, and wet. Then, on Feb. 11, five days after their trial began, the long lingering rescuer came. The vessel whose spars they sighted during the forenoon proved to be the British steamship Ranmore, bound from Port Royal for Plymouth, England.

Shortly after they had been taken on board the vessel, the bark Curocas, bound from Cuban ports for New-York, hove in sight. Signals were exchanged, and the bark agreed to take the distressed seamen on board. The transfer was made, and the crew landed here yesterday.

In speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times, Capt. Hamet of the Harlow said that the now overdue schooner Annie L. Bishop sailed out of Brunswick in company with the Harlow, and that the two vessels were in sight of each other when caught in the blizzard. The Bishop is now seventeen days out. The vessel was laden with railroad ties. A quantity of this sort of lumber has been reported by several incoming vessels, one of which was two hours clearing the floating mass. The Bishop is commanded by Capt. John Rulon.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A New Bill to Adjust the Pacific Railroads' Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A substitute for the Reilly bill to adjust the indebtedness of the Pacific Railway Companies, and which was substantially defeated in the House a few nights ago, was agreed upon at a meeting of the committee to-day. The substitute provides that the companies may pay the principal of their indebtedness to the Government, giving to the Government a second mortgage for the accrued interest, payment upon which shall be extended and be payable in installments covering a long term of years. The moneys and securities in the sinking fund shall be delivered to the companies, and the first mortgage indebtedness shall be extended not more than fifty years at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. The bill gives the company twelve months from the date of the passage of the act in which to pay the principal.

The substitute will probably be reported to-morrow by Mr. Reilly, the Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Maguire of California, who was one of the strong opponents of the original bill, says that the substitute will be as determinedly opposed should it come before the House, and will, in his opinion, share the fate of the original measure.

Double Tax on the Consolidated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—An important hearing was held by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature yesterday afternoon upon the petition of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the remission of about $104,000 of taxes collected by the State Treasurer during the last two years on capital stock which represents the Old Colony Division improvements.

Ex-State Controller Staub and ex-State Treasurer Sanger, who constituted the Board of Equalization which imposed the tax, said they were satisfied it was double taxation, but under the State law they found it necessary to impose the tax.

Ex-Senator McLean, counsel for the present State Treasurer, admitted that the railroad company had an equitable claim to relief. The committee reserved its decision.

Southern Railway Wage Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Committee of Forty appointed by the dissatisfied employes of the Southern Railway, which has been in session in this city, to-day decided to dissolve the committee and turn the settlement of the wage schedule over to the chiefs of the various railway unions, who compose the Board of Federation. Most of the members of the Committee of Forty left for their homes to-day.

The Board of Federation will hold a meeting on the time for a further conference with the officials of the railway company.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says that the executors of the estate of the late Mervyn Donahue, President of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company, have brought suit against J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New-York, and P. N. Lilienthal of San Francisco, for the recovery of 5,000 shares of stock which those firms have held under an agreement entered into years ago. The stock is worth $101,250, and the executors demand $10,000 damages in addition for its detention.

—The freight rate reduction committeees of the Legislature of Minnesota and North Dakota, after listening to arguments against any general reduction of rates, express the opinion that a uniform cut of 10 per cent. should be made. The Minnesota members of the committee will go to Bismarck, N. D., next Monday and a second conference will be held, after which bills will be introduced into both Legislatures.

—Receivers Hopkins and Wilson of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis consolidated railroad have just issued their annual report to the United States court. It shows the advancement of improvements and additions undertaken by them. To place the track in order required an increase of 60.42 per cent. in interest on general and consolidated mortgage indebtedness.

—The Supreme Court of New-Jersey decided yesterday in the case of Amos Clark against the City of Elizabeth that railroads are in duty bound to change the grade of their tracks for purposes of safety and convenience, and that property owners are not entitled to damages because of a consequent changing of the grade of streets in front of their properties.

—According to the railroad report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs in Pennsylvania for 1894, the number of tons of freight carried last year was 233,250,687, as against 281,681,030 in 1893, and 290,480,712, the year previous. The decrease last year in tonnage as compared with 1893 was 48,430,343 tons.

—Assistant General Passenger Ticket Agent A. A. Heard of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Iron Mountain system has resigned and accepted the position of General Passenger Agent of the Northern Steamship Line, with headquarters in Buffalo.

—Freight agents of the Pittsburg railroads and the agents of the roads represented in the Ohio Coal Traffic Association have agreed upon last year's rates for the transportation of coal to the lakes from the Pittsburg district and the Hocking Valley.

The gross earnings of the Atchison system for the second week of February were $656,102; for the corresponding week of 1894, $680,546; decrease, $24,443.

TO BE SOLD TO THE "LOWEST" BIDDER

Curious Mistake in a Law Authorizing a Building's Sale.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Supervising Architect's office is in a predicament regarding the Chicago public building, and an amendment of the recently-enacted law will be necessary before anything can be done in the way of providing that city with a new Post Office and Custom House.

The law which authorized the sale and demolishment of the existing structure and the constructing of a new building contained a clause directing Secretary Carlisle to accept "the lowest and best bidder" for the purchase of the present sturcture.

This is a phrase commonly used in referring to those who shall receive contracts for Government work when it is customary to accept the lowest proposal. The law should provide, of course, for the acceptance of the highest bid.

Secretary Carlisle will call the attention of Congress to the matter, and there will be no trouble about substituting the word "highest" for the word "lowest" in connection with the sale of Chicago's Post Office Building. When the building is torn down, bids will be invited for the construction of the new edifice.

FOR THE NEW MONTAUK THEATRE

Permit Issued and the Building to be Completed by September.

Commissioner Busn, of the Department of Buildings, Brooklyn, yesterday issued a permit for the new Montauk Theatre, which is to be erected on the site of the old Abbey, in Fulton Street, near Flatbush Avenue.

The building is to be absolutely fire-proof. It will be three stories high, of brick, iron, and stone. The frontage in Fulton Street will be 44 feet, while there is to be a frontage in De Kalb Avenue of 85 feet. The depth of the building will be 244 feet.

The Fulton Street portion of the building will be fitted up with offices, and an arcade is to occupy the entire first floor. The cost is estimated at $200,000. The building is to be completed by Sept. 2, and Col. William E. Sinn and Walter E. Sinn are to be the managers of the theatre.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME SALES OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

A Business Building on Broadway Among the Number — Dwellings and Flats in the List.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, for the New-York Realty Company, to a client for investment, the new eight-story fire-proof building, 475 Broadway, extending through to 48 Mercer Street, 26.4 by 200.

Messrs. Potter & Brother, have sold for N. J. Newwitter and Charles Schultz, to William D. Duncan, at $25,000, the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 70.4¾ by 95.5 by 60 by 58.4.

Messrs. Hellner & Wolf have sold, to a builder for improvement, 127 to 133 Fourth Avenue, east side, just south of Thirteenth Street, 75 by 92 by irregular. A seven-story business structure will take the place of the present old brick buildings.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co., with Phipps & Easton, have sold for Dr. Arango, to J. W. Miller, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 113 East Thirtieth Street, 19.3 by 98.9.

The estate of George Chesterman has sold to George T. Miatt, the four-story and basement brick dwelling, 28 West Eighteenth Street, 25.6 by 87.

Mr. George R. Sheldon, as assignee of W. H. De Forest, has sold to Henry Morgenthau, fourteen lots on the east side of Hamilton Terrace, beginning at the northerly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Mr. S. B. Rogers has sold, for J. Fitzgibbon, to a Mr. Porter, at about $11,000, the four-story brick double flat, 1,503 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth Street, 27 by 80.

Mr. Frank Herter has sold, at $49,000, the five-story brick building, with stores, 695 and 697 Third Avenue, 40 by 80, taking as part consideration, the five-story brick tenement, 334 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, at $23,000.

Mr. John P. Kerwin has sold, for M. Joyce, the four-story brick building, with store, 559 Tenth Avenue, 18.6 by 50 by 100; and, for George W. Thedford, at $13,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 408 West Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $9,191.45, to the plaintiff, Jacob Knecht, the four-story brick tenement, 231 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 350 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, the two five-story brick flats, 537 and 539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, beginning 250 feet east of the Boulevard, each 25 by 99.11. No. 537 was bought at $17,500, by the plaintiff, Mary J. Sylvester, after it had been knocked down to George Smith, who was unable to pay the required deposit. No. 539 was bought by Louisa M. Gardner, at $18,100.

In the Liberty Street Salesroom, Mr. Bernard Smyth sold, at $25,000, to George W. Thedford, the four-story brick building, with store, 307 West Forty-second Street, 20 by 100.4.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $28,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, four five-story brick flats, by Weil & Mayer; cost, $80,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, five-story brick flat, by Weil & Mayer; cost, $28,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, four five-story brick flats, by Weil & Mayer; cost, $80,000.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Southern Boulevard; one-story brick storage house, by John B. Simpson of Mount Morris Park; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, two five-story brick tenements, by Edward B. Sheile of 2,424 Second Avenue; cost not given.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, three five-story brick flats, by William C. Lessler of 232 West Fifty-second Street; cost, $48,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, five-story brick flat, by William C. Lessler; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Anthony McQuade of 119 East Ninety-second Street; cost, $97,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 71 feet west of Simpson Street, three-story frame tenement and store, by Amund Johnson of 1,635 Fox Street; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 344 to 352 West Eighty-seventh Street, five four-story and basement brick dwellings, by George W. Ruddell of 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 79 and 81 Perry Street, two five-story brick flats, by Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House; cost, $40,000.

No. 172 Bleecker Street, by N. Low estate, alterations to four-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, by Benjamin F. Bowne, alterations to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Lincoln Avenue, northeast corner of Southern Boulevard, by John B. Simpson, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $3,500.

No. 151 Rivington Street, by Morris Kempe, alterations to three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 538 East Eighty-seventh Street, by Franz Mayer, alterations to three-story and basement brick factory and dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 230 Division Street, by Louis Kressner, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $2,500.

No. 309 Ninth Avenue and 402 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Henry Harburger, alterations to two four-story brick flats, &c., cost, $2,500.

No. 691 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, by Antone Piering, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 24 East Twenty-fourth Street, by James A. Wilmore, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 1,334 Second Avenue, by John Otterstedt, alterations to five-story brick flat and store; cost, $20.

Nos. 238 and 240 Bowery, by Charles F. Hoffman, alterations to two two-story and attic brick dwellings and stores; cost, $500.

No. 129 West Thirty-second Street, by Daniel E. Seybel, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $300.

Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, by Peter A. H. Jackson, alterations to one-story frame store; cost, $750.

No. 133 William Street, by John Pettit, alterations to four-story brick office and store building; cost, $150,000.

No. 128 Water Street and 81 Pine Street, by John Pettit, alterations to two five-story brick store and office buildings; cost, $10,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday the William P. Rae Company sold to M. F. Lyons, at $6,115.84, the three-story brick dwelling 455 Ninth Street, 19 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Bedford Avenue, east side, 120 feet south of Dean Street, three-story brick building for the Kings County Wheelmen's Club, 34.5 by 75, $14,000; Kings County Wheelmen's Club, owner.

Prospect Avenue, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, three two-story brick buildings for two families each, 16.8 by 50 each, $3,000 each; W. T. Hall, owner.

Prospect Place, north side, 325 feet east of Kingston Avenue, four two-story and basement dwellings, 18.9 by 45 each, $5,000 each; Charles Meyers, owner.

Bay Tenth Street, east side, 200 feet south of Bath Avenue, two-story and attic detached frame house, 20 by 32, $2,500; George W. Harris, owner.

Etna Street, southwest corner of Enfield Street, two-story detached frame dwelling, 18 by 28, $2,000; John Sutter, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

114TH ST, 108 East; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Terence McGuire. $7,500
4TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Henry W. Stein and wife to Abraham Goldstein. 22,500
113TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.10; Leopold Haas and others to Gustie Goldstein. 1
116TH ST, 338 East; Julius Lipman and Moses Kind and wives to Moritz A. Gottlieb. 1
117TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Thomas Carney and wife to New-York Condensed Milk Company. 7,500
101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Joseph I. Belanger and wife to Mary L. Willoughby. 8,000
127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 16 x99.11; John H. Magonigle, trustee, to Catharine C. Magonigle. 1
150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to James A. Dunn. 4,825
103D ST, n s, 177.1 ft w of Central Park West, 27.1x100.11; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to John Rankin. 1
103D ST, n s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 17.11x101.1; William Rankin and wife to John Rankin. 1
TOPPING ST, w s, 996.8 ft n of 174th St, 16.8x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to George W. Whitney. 4,500
117TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Henry C. Raynor to Frank T. Dale. 23,000
113TH ST, 77 East; Ida Ulrich to Gerson Siegel, one-half part. 500
BOSTON or post road, w s, Lot 4, map by David Taylor, West Farms, 25x112x25x115; Michael J. Breldenbach and wife to Charles M. Breidenbach. 5,000
EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; August Guntzel and wife to Otto Frank. 1
PENFOLD AV, e s, Lots 114 to 116, map of estate of George Falle, (deceased,) 24th Ward; Mary Nellsten to Henry B. Wesselman. 1
116TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, and other property; Herman Scheideberg to Fannie Scheideberg. 1
DIVISION ST, n s, 81.1 ft e of Chrystie St, 28x irregular; Morris Kleinfuss and wife to Abraham Rosenstein. 30,500
SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 125 ft s w of Perot St, 50x99; Philip H. H. Walenstein and wife to Jennie B. Irving. 1,000
114TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.10; Dora Fernschild to George J. Schneider. 1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 260.5 ft n of 179th St, 50x40x——x75.3; Ellen M. Chambers and husband to William Markwicke. 1
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 151 ft e of Union Av, 25x119.6; Dora Fernschild to George J. Schneider. 1
119TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; M. Warley Platzek, referee, to Isidore Fellheimer. 16,500
ANTHONY AV, s e corner of Rockfield St, 50.2x112.3; William Polje to John Creighton, guardian to Anthony G. Dickinson. 1,500
ESSEX ST, 30; Daniel Weil and wife to Moses K. Wallach. 100
DIVISION ST, 237 and 237½; Morgan Washburn and another to Minnie Cowen. 8,500
MADISON ST, 348; Simon P. Flannery and wife to James H. Jenks. 1
79TH ST, 212 West; William W. Hall to William R. Rose. 1
80TH ST, 120 West; James Carlew and wife to Margaret J. Mace. 38,500
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 87th St, 201.5 to 88th St x225; Anna E. Zborouska to Edward Hirsh and another. 100
94TH ST, 13 and 15 West, and 19 West 94th St; Frederick H. Hawkins to John H. Hanschild. 100
COLUMBUS AV, 487 and 489; Frank L. Fisher and wife to Lucy D. Rogers. 10
2D AV, e s, 26 ft s of 95th St, 24.11 x75; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Well and another. 1
89TH ST, s s, 139.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8; Theresa Schappert to Louis and Karolina Noll. 8,500
50TH ST, 151 and 153 East; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executor of Abner Bartlett, to John Adler. 60,500
6TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 23.5 x90 and other property; Rosina Weckerle to Jennie W. Oakley. 1
COLLEGE AV, s e s, 105 ft n e of Powell Place, 35x95; Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., referee, to Martin J. Klug. 10,600
GARDEN ST, n s, 215.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 30x100, and other property; Margaret M. and Charles R. Gleason to John Fawls. 1,710
TOPPING ST, w s, 413.4 ft n of 174th St, 16.8x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to James W. Young. 4,500
GARDEN ST, n s, 215.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 30x100, and other property, Margaret A. Stahl to Margaret M. Gleason. 1
3D AV, e s, 113 ft n of 188th St, 25x100x30x90; Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., referee, to Mary J. Lee. 2,550
1ST ST, s w s, Lots 19 and 20, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x100; Charles W. Smith and wife to Gottlieb Schulthels. 4,000
JEFFERSON AV, s e s, 98.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Jans Hill to Jane W. Hollister. 1
LISPENARD ST, 60 and 62; New-York Building and Improvement Company to Frederick M. Littlefield. 150,000
HENRY ST, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x65.3; Jenny Nelson to Bernard Galewski and others. 1
FRONT ST, 193; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Thomas S. Shortland. 29,300
BANK ST, 35; Thomas F. Donnelly referee, to Terence McGuire, one-third part. 525
GREENE ST, 74 and 76; Mary F. Walworth to Emanuel Mansbach. 1
6TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 24th St, 24.8 x68, and other property; Rosina Weckerle to Catharine E. Kenny. 1
11TH AV, e s, 69 ft n of 20th St, 22.11 x75; Silas H. Ellery to James R. Floyd. 10,500
SAME PROPERTY; trustees, &c., of Caroline S. Herring (deceased) to Silas H. Ellery. 9,375
32D ST, 122 East; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Edward Kelly. 1
3D AV, 497; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as executor, &c., of Abner Bartlett, to Philip H. Wallenstein. 36,050
21ST ST, n s, 96.9 ft e of Broadway, 20x98.9; Isabella M. and Marcus A. Little to Melissa C. Wilson, life estate. 8,000
SAME PROPERTY; Union Trust Company of New-York, administrator of Elisha W. Teackle, to same. 53,000
84TH ST, n s, 122.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2; John Yule to Rosina W. Da Cunha. 1
30TH ST, n s, 275.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20 x98.9; Josephine Murphy and others to John M. Lewis and wife. 17,000
22D ST, 328 West; Sarah W. Searles to Louisa Magge. 14,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BREIDENBACH, Charles M., and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; Lillian Place, corner of Rodman Place, instalments. $2,500
CLAUDER, Christian, and wife to American Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females; 1,601 Avenue A, 5 years. 14,000
DALE, Frank T., to Henry C. Raynor; n s of 117th St, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 53,000
FLOYD, James R., to S. H. Ellery; e s of 11th Av, 69 ft n of 20th St, 3 years. 6,000
HIRSH, Edward, and another to Ann E. Morris Zborouski; w s of Amsterdam Av, extends from 87th St to 88th St, 201.5x225, (four mortgages,) 2 years. 180,000
IRVING, Jennie H., to Simon P. Flannery; s s of Madison St, 192.11 ft e of Scammel St, 2 years. 4,500
KAUFMAN, Leopold, and wife to Isabella Bush; e s of 2d Av, 26 ft s of 95th St, 5 years. 14,000
KIRALFY, Elise, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 33 Washington Square West, 3 years. 15,000
KELLY, Eugene, and wife to H. A. C. Taylor; 19 Washington Square North, 3 years. 85,000
KELLY, Edward, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 East 32d St, 3 years. 15,000
LEWIS, John M., and wife to Josephine A. Murphy; n s of 30th St, 275.5 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 11,500
McKENNEY, Lottie E., and another to American Swedenborh Printing and Publishing Society and another; s s of 152d St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 4,000
MARSHALL, Lelie R., and another to Norman S. Washburn, as committee; w s of Bloomingdale Road, 26.6 ft n of 17th St, demand. 700
WALTON, Patrick, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 45th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year. 3,000
MENNIE, John D., and another to Phebe Pearsall; s s of 118th St, 50 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years. 14,000
MACE, Margaret J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 120 West 80th St, 3 years. 20,000
MULLANE, Katie A., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 51st St, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 14,500
MOLL, Louis, and wife to August Hassey; s s of 89th St, 193.9 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year. 1,000
NASI, Giacomo, and wife to Philip Waldheim; n w corner of Decatur Av and Cole St, 3 years. 2,000
NELSON, William, and wife to New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; n s of 86th St, 136.4 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 10,000
NOBLE, James, and wife to Josephine Cleland; s s of 100th St, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 years. 500
RANKIN, John, to William Rankin; n s of 103d St, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year. 8,000
ROSE, William R., and another to Lulu Kock; 42 West 19th St, 1 year. 35,000
STARR, Walter D., and wife to Johanna Fleischmann, as executrix; n s of 75th St, 180 ft w of West End Av, 5 years. 30,000
SALVIN, Maurice, to N. B. Sanborn, as executor; 309 Henry St, 5 years. 9,500
SCHMID, Leopold, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 123d St, 240 ft e of Park Av, 3 years. 45,000
SMITH, Eliza V., and others to Herman D. Most; w s of Chrystie St, 75.9 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years. 4,000
URSTADT, John G., Jr., and wife to John G. Urstadt, Sr.; s s of 153d St, 70 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years. 2,700
VAN RADEN, Augusta M., and others to New-York Security and Trust Company; w s of 7th Av, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 1 year. 3,500
WILDING, George, and wife to David J. King and others, executors; n w corner of 76th St and 2d Av, 5 years. 30,000
WRAGGE, Louisa, to Sarah W. Searles; 328 West 22d St, 3 years. 8,000
WATKINS, Kate L., to H. B. Brundrett and another, executors; w s of Washington Av, 60 ft n of 176th St, 5 years. 5,500
WUYTACK, Maria A., to J. B. Fitzgerald; w s of Webster Av, 125x108, to Crestline Av, and other property. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASSON, Thomas M., executor, to Emily B. Goeller. $5,000
ACKER, Charles L., to H. B. Acker. 7,000
COLLINS, George F., to George W. Van Slyck. 1
DORSETT, Eliza M., to R. C. Dorsett 1
FLANNERY, Simon P., to R. F. Tyssen. 4,500
GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, and others to Julius Katzenberger. 1
LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to S. M. Knight. 11,000
McCORMACK, Frederick C., to Isabella McCormack. 6,200
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth Aymar. 20,000
SAME to James W. Gerard and others (three assignments). 35,235
McKENNA, Ellen, to F. V. Smith. 1,000
MANGOLD, Matilda, to the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Relief of Colored Children. 10,000
MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Solomon Moses (three assignments). 10,807
SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to Fannie Scheideberg. 1
SMITH, Elizabeth H., and others, &c., to Robert S. Bowne, trustee. 1
SMITH, James W., and another, trustees, to James W. Smith, trustee 1,750
THE People's Trust Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (two assignments). 160,000
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Charles Holt. 12,000
UNTERMEYER, Samuel, to Julius Katzenberg. 1
WEEKES, Henry De F., as trustee, to William J. Down and another (two assignments). 2

Recorded Leases.

ARCHER, Oliver H. P., to John McCabe; 2,706 8th Av, 3 years. $1,620
BENNETT, John, to Thomas Costello; 450 West 40th St, 10 years. 650
BOLGER, Thomas, estate of, to Patrick Fitzgibbon; 237 1st Av and 350 East 14th St, 10 1-6 years. 2,300
McCOY, Mary A., to Grasse Sebastiano; 140 Mulberry St, 5 years. 1,800
SMITH, Eliza V., and others to Herrmann D. Most; 157 Chrystie St, 10 years. 1

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

WOOSTER ST, e s, 175 ft n of Bleecker St, 22.6 ft front; Roskell & Bishop Company against Solomon Marx, (action to foreclosure mechanic's lien.)
88TH ST, s w s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25 ft front; Elinor McCarty against Lisette Newman, (partition.)
110TH ST, 202 East; Ellen Johnson against Robert Hill and others, (partition.)
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 24 ft s of 39th St, 23.6 ft front; Frank Ferguson against Amelia A. Barnum, (notice of attachment.)
NASSAU ST, 82; William and South William Sts, s w corner; Broadway, n w s, 152 ft s w of Houston St, 25 ft front; 8th St, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue D, 65.6 ft front; 11th St, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; 19th St, 40 East; Frederic Gebhard against Anne Davis and others, (partition.)
106TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 50 ft front; Emily Beaver against George V. Clifford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
13TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, 54 ft front; Adolph M. Bendheim against John P. Free and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
175TH ST, n s, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25 ft front; Mary Corsa against William Ruland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
146TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25 ft front; Francis L. Minton, executor, against Catherine Crosby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
47TH ST, w s, 87.11 ft s of 69th St, 18.6 ft front; William C. Stuart and others, trustees, against William A. Hankinson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
104TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 20 ft front; William Rhinelander and others, trustees, against Riverside Club and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

MADISON ST, n e corner of Birmingham St; Vincent Clark against Lewis Krulewitsch, owner; Winkle & Freedman, sub-contractors; Lewis Lewinson, contractor. $142
69TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 50 ft front; Achille Adamo against John Banzer, owner; James Butler, contractor. 95
118TH ST, s e corner of Columbus Av; Joseph Cirrito against William H. Luth, owner and contractor. 1,900
124TH ST, 210 and 212 East; Frederick Smith against Frederick and Hannah S. Cole, owners and contractors. 130
117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 100 ft front; Cornelius Driscoll against J. J. McDonald, owner; Patrick Quinlan, contractor. 55
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75 ft w of Jefferson St, 25 ft front; Owen Toher against Betty Middleton, owner; N. Brugman, contractor. 1,550
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 118th St, 25 ft front; Patrick Riddy against William Selfridge, owner and contractor. 617

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Lahn from Bremen.

A.——Jacob Alt, Wilhelm Alt.——B.——A. M. Brueggemann, E. Beitter, Baron von Beidenfeld, August Becker, Mrs. Lisette Becker, Miss Lizzie Becker, Miss Frieda Becker, Miss Gussie Becker, Mrs. Henriette Braun, Miss Lilly Braun, Miss Minni Bremermann, Miss Wilhelmine Behrens, Friedrich Beermann, Johann Burmeister, Emil Baruch, Heinrich Biege, David Bottenstein, Mrs. Julianna Bollow.——C.——Miss E. H. Clark, J. Howell Cummings.——D.——Miss Mary B. Dodson, David Diamond.——F.——Joseph Fyda, Mrs. Emma B. Fletcher, Dr. Emil Fischer.——G.——Mr. and Mrs. Max Gerstendorfer, Miss Elsa Gerstendorfer, Jacques Groesser, Alfred W. Gieske, Miss Jessie W. Gregory, Miss Caroline Graf, Miss Mollie Goldschmidt, Josef Gauggel, Julius Gutmann.——H.——Hans Hansen, Mrs. Helene Hansen, Hermann Hagens, A. Holz, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hanson, Heinrich Hartnacke, C. Bernhard Hahn.——J.——T. Jochimsen, W. H. Jones, Joergen Johannsen, Mrs. Minnie Johannsen, Niels Johannsen, Miss Friederike Juergens.——K.——Freiherr von Ketteler, Mr. Kelleher, Miss Thusnelda Kunhardt, Mrs. Egon Kunhardt.——L.——Hans Lendich, G

THE STRIKE MAY GROW

Possibility of Building Trades Aiding Electrical Workers.

CONTRACTORS WILL STAND FIRM

Still Ready to Give the Men an Eight-Hour Day—Workmen at St. Luke's Hospital Refuse to Go Out.

The possibility of the ordering of a general strike among the building trades as a manifestation of sympathy with the striking electrical workers developed in intensity yesterday, but the probability of such a general strike being observed by the men now at work became somewhat doubtful when the men employer on the new structure for St. Luke's Hospital, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Western Boulevard, positively refused to obey the behest of the walking delegates and throw down their tools.

Undaunted by this rebuff, the Board of Walking Delegates of the building trades met in executive session, in East Fifty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock P. M., and, after nearly two hours of wrangling, decided to appoint an Executive Committee of eight members to "conduct the strike in a fitting manner." When a reporter asked what was meant by "a fitting manner," a walking delegate threatened to throw him down stairs.

On being asked when a strike would be declared on other buildings now in process of construction, the walking delegate replied that, as none of the men employed in the building trades would be at work to-day, the ordering of a general strike before Saturday would be futile, and that probably none would be ordered until Monday.

The Electrical Contractors' Association held a meeting yesterday at the Building Trades Club, 117 West Twenty-third Street, and, after a protracted session, decided not to recede from the position of no surrender to the striking employes.

Strikes were ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday on the American Surety Company's building, at Pine Street and Broadway, and at noon the men threw down their tools and quit work.

At the same time orders were sent to the men at work on St. Luke's Hospital. One hundred of the men employed on the hospital building are masons, belonging to an independent order. They refused to go out, and the Knights of Labor men followed suit.

The buildings affected and the number of men now out on strike, including the electrical workers, are as follows:

Electrical workers	1,000
American Surety Company's building	400
American Tract Society's building	350
Presbyterian Mission building	400

By this table it will be seen that the number of workmen who have voluntarily left their employment is a trifle over 2,000.

In discussing this matter yesterday with a reporter for The New-York Times, a builder said:

"I notice that the Board of Walking Delegates assert that if a general strike is ordered, 55,000 men will be affected. This is all bosh. At this season of the year there are probably not more than 10,000 or 15,000 men at work in the building trades, and if they quit work the number affected by their action would not swell the total to more than from 20,000 to 25,000.

"From my personal observation I am confident the majority of the men now employed have no desire to enter upon a sympathetic strike. Business has been quiet for a long time, and it is only now that the building trades are beginning to reoperate. The men who have had to endure enforced idleness for a long period are hardly likely, I think, to throw up their present positions.

At the headquarters of the Electrical Workers' Union, 37 Clinton Place, a poker game was in progress when a reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday.

The strikers appeared to be happy and confident of the result. Pickets have been stationed in the buildings affected, and 200 men are at headquarters ready to go out as a relief whenever their services are called for. Great jubilation was expressed by the strikers over the fact that three non-association electrical contractors had signed the new agreement. According to Walking Delegate Hoadly, the three firms are Warren & Losier of 543 Greenwich Street, the Automatic Electric Specialty Company of 136 Liberty Street, and Briggs & Martin of 38 Cortlandt Street.

When President Strong of the Electrical Contractors' Association was asked concerning these alleged gains, he laughed and said:

Warren & Losier simply own a manufactory, in which they employ eight or ten men. If the firm has any construction work to do it simply sub-lets it. I never heard of the other two firms.

Another statement, made with great unction by the strikers, was that an organization, the name of which was unknown, composed of electrical workers and the subways, would go out on strike as a token of its sympathy with the cause of the Electrical Workers' Union.

When asked if he knew the organization referred to, President Strong replied:

Never in my life. So far as I understand the case, the subways are utilized by the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Western Union Company, and the American District Messenger Company. I doubt if they employ more than 100 men on the subways, although I never heard of these men being organized, and I doubt if it is possible. I am unable to see where their striking would afford any assistance to the Electrical Workers' Union."

The Electrical Contractors' Association was in executive session from 4 to 6:30 P. M. yesterday, at the Building Trades Club. After the meeting, President J. F. Strong said:

No definite action was taken to-day. Reports were read from all of the contractors, and these show very little change from the condition of affairs that existed yesterday.

To the best of our knowledge, general strikes have been called upon several buildings, and these buildings are apparently shut up.

There does not seem to be a disposition on the part of the owners to force us. In other words, there seems to be a general feeling of sympathy on the part of the owners and builders with our association in our present difficulties.

All reports that the strongest kind of protests have been made to the electrical manufacturers to compromise with the men and that the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation has tried to restore harmony are absolutely false.

We are happy, and so far as our reports show, the men are happy also.

We received to-day an official communication from J. L. Chapin of 284 Fourth Avenue, stating that he withdrew his resignation from our association. When he sent his letter of resignation he was unaware of the ninety-day limit in the by-laws.

The strikers had made great capital over the withdrawal of Mr. Chapin, and asserted that he had signed their agreement. His return to the fold was a matter of congratulation at yesterday's meeting of the Contractors' Association.

President Strong also said:

We offered to give the men the eight-hour day if they would give us reasonable notice, and time wherein to complete our present contracts. We offered to submit the other matters in dispute to arbitration, but our proposal was ignored. We do not propose to keep our office standing open for an indefinite period. If the men should now express willingness to accept our terms, I do not say that we should renew the offer; nor do I say that we should refuse to treat with them on that basis.

Secretary Charles L. Eidlitz, speaking on this subject, said:

Some of the members of our association are in favor of revoking the proposition, unless it is accepted by Monday next. It seems hardly fair that we should hold open that promise to accede to the eight-hour demand of the men until they have fought us as long as they can. I do not regard this as a strike of the men, but as a strike of about ten leaders of the union. It is going to be a fight to a standstill, and the men are going to lose it, I think.

There has been no dispute about wages in this controversy. Journeymen electrical workers get $3 a day, and the foremen from $3.50 to $4. I desire to say this, because a number of papers have asserted that the men only received $2 a day, and had struck for $2.25. This statement is absolutely untrue.

As far as we are concerned, we will have no trouble as to the time limit of our contracts.

The Contractors' Association decided to take a holiday to-day, and to hold its next meeting on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

While the contractors were holding their meeting the Board of Walking Delegates was in session, discussing the advisability of ordering a general strike in the building trades. After discussing the matter for an hour, the board decided to appoint a Strike Committee, and the following were appointed: R. J. Anslow, Chairman; Thomas Tyrell of the Plasterers' Union, Nathaniel Murray of the Plumbers' Union, P. Gibbons of the Engineers' Union, Thomas Keating of the Electrical Workers' Union, Thomas Cunningham of the Steamfitters' Union, Dennis Cavanaugh of the United Carpenters' Union, Luigi Podesta of the Italian Mosaic and Encaustic Tile-Layers' Union, and Thomas Donnes of the Gas Fitters' Union.

While the members of the Board of Walking Delegates had earlier in the day made great claims of ordering a general strike, it was evident after the meeting that the board thinks it has gone a great length in the controversy, and feels shy of going further.

It is considered that the appointment of the Strike Committee amounts to little. As to-day and Sunday are holidays, and to-morrow practically a non-working day, the board has three days wherein to develop its hand.

It was announced that the committee will meet this afternoon at 37 Clinton Place, and consider the advisability of ordering the men over whom the board has control to quit work.

None of the delegates, however, would venture to say that a strike would be ordered in other buildings, nor could the members say at what time they would meet, or whether they intended to order any strike.

One man did venture to say that Monday morning would see either a gigantic strike or the whole controversy amicably settled.

The buildings upon which the men have already quit work and those that are threatened to be affected by the strike are:

The American Tract Society's Building, Nassau and Spruce Streets.
The American Surety Building, Broadway and Pine Street.
Presbyterian Mission, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Western Boulevard.
Clearing House Building, Cedar Street, near Broadway.
School house at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
New Five Points Mission House.
Trow's Directory Building, Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Hearn's Building, West Fourteenth Street.
Wolff Building, Maiden Lane and William Street.
Drexel Building, Nassau Street.
Building at 91 Fulton Street.
Building at Church and Cedar Streets.
Building at Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

In addition there are many apartment houses and smaller buildings now in course of erection which are apt to be affected by the strike.

WARD McALLISTER'S ESTATE $10,000

The Society Leader Owned No Real Property—No Will Found, and Letters of Administration Applied For.

Ward McAllister, it was generally supposed during the society leader's lifetime, was very comfortably off. He was not looked upon as being tremendously rich, but the impression among his friends was that he had an income from property that yielded him between $15,000 and $25,000 a year.

It transpired yesterday, in proceedings brought in the Surrogate's Court, that Mr. McAllister had no fortune at all, and that all he possessed in the world was personal property worth not more than $10,000. The Newport farm, which he made famous as the scene of his celebrated "farm parties," and the house in which he lived, at 16 West Thirty-eighth Street, as well as the other family property, belonged to his invalid wife, who was the daughter of a wealthy steamboat owner.

No will was left by Mr. McAllister, so far as can be ascertained, and yesterday an application was made to Surrogate Fitzgerald for the granting of letters of administration upon his estate. The application was made by Anderson, Howland & Murray, in behalf of Louise McAllister, the daughter of Mr. McAllister, and in her petition to the court she states that her father left but $10,000 in personal property, and no real estate.

Heyward H. McAllister, who has lived in this city with his father, and Ward McAllister, Jr., whose residence was given at the Union Pacific Club, San Francisco, both waived the service of citations upon themselves, and renounced right to letters of administration upon the estate. Ward McAllister, Jr., was represented by Edward Lauterbach. Both sons consented to the appointment of their sister as administrator of the estate. Miss McAllister's application was granted, and the Lawyers' Surety Company will furnish bonds of $20,000 for her.

Mr. McAllister died Jan. 31 last. On the day he was buried an application was made to the Surrogate and an order was granted to permit Lawyer Henry H. Anderson to examine the safe deposit box of Mr. McAllister in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, as it was thought that if there was any will in existence it would be there. An examination was made, but no will was found.

JURIES CANNOT PASS UPON LAW

Long Opinions of Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The opinions of Justice Harlan for the court, and of Justice Gray for himself, and Justice Shiras dissenting, in the case of Herman Sparf and Hans Hansen vs. The United States, appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, and decided in the Supreme Court last month, have been completed by their authors, and are now ready for the court reports. They comprise the largest contribution ever made in a single case to that already quite voluminous publication, as they will occupy nearly 150 pages, or about one-third of an entire volume.

The question discussed and settled in the opinions was, "Is the jury in a criminal case the judge of the law as well as of the facts?" The court said, for the first time in its history, distinctly and decidedly, that it was not; that it must take the law from the Judge. Justices Gray and Shiras held the contrary view.

Rear Admiral Greer's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral Greer's retirement next week will leave a prominent position in the navy vacant. Greer has been President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, a position of influence and responsibility. It is said that this billet will go to Capt. F. M. Bunce, now a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Capt. Bunce becomes a Commodore on the retirement of Admiral Greer.

A Scant Walking Costume.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Daniel Delaney of 37 Searing Avenue, Kearny, who has been suffering with paralysis of the brain, arose early this morning, and walked to Jersey City in his night clothes. Delaney was found in the street, nearly frozen, and was taken to the Jersey City Hospital.

KNEW ALL THE FIREBUGS

Rosenbaum, It Is Now Claimed, Was the Leader or "Poritz."

BADLY ENSNARED WHEN QUESTIONED

Remarkable State of Affairs Disclosed Bearing Upon Incendiary Fires in New-York, Newark, and Cities of the East.

A startling condition of affairs in this and neighboring cities was disclosed yesterday by the testimony of the principal witness for the prosecution in the case of Max H. Grauer, an insurance agent and adjuster, whose trial on an indictment for arson in the first degree was begun in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Martine.

This witness, Simon Rosenbaum, appears from his testimony to have been connected with the various gangs of firebugs which have operated for years in this city, Brooklyn, Newark, and Jersey City, endangering the lives of the dwellers in tenement houses and defrauding the insurance companies.

According to his testimony, given with reluctance, under cross-examination, Rosenbaum was known in effect as the "poritz," a jargon word, synonamous with "pantata," the Bohemian title which came into public notice during the Lexow investigation, and explained to mean chief or leader.

Rosebaum was at the head of the gang of firebugs, which frequently extended its operations to Long Island and towns in New-Jersey, and occasionally to Boston, Lynn, and Worcester, Mass. He has become a witness for the people, and has given to Fire Marshal Mitchel a vast amount of information, which has resulted in the conviction of Mrs. Sarah Silbermeister, Mrs. Ida Lieberman, and Louis Rothman.

Mrs. Lieberman was convicted of setting fire to the house 521 East Twelfth Street, and is now in the Toombs awaiting sentence. Mrs. Silbermeister was convicted of firing the store of Levi Weinberg, at 178 Canal Street, on Oct. 28, 1894, and is now undergoing a sentence of twenty-five years in the female prison at Auburn. Louis Rothman pleaded guilty of the same crime, and was sentenced to fifteen years. He was brought down from Sing Sing Prison on Wednesday to be used as a witness for the people against Grauer, who is charged with having arranged for the firing of the Canal Street store, and having employed Rothman and Mrs. Silbermeister.

The jury in Grauer's case was empaneled on Thursday. Yesterday was taken up with the examination of "Poritz" Rosenbaum, who was called as the first witness for the people. When the court adjourned his cross-examination had not been completed. During a portion of the proceedings Louis Rothman, the convicted firebug, was in court in custody of State Detective Jackson. He will take the stand on Monday. His wife, a poor, famished-looking woman, sat beside him and talked to him eagerly until they were separated by the court officers.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, assisted by Fire Marshal Mitchel, conducted the case for the people, while the defendant was represented by Frederick B. House, Emanuel M. Friend, and Moses Grossman.

In opening the case Mr. Davis said that although the defendant was accused of arson in the first degree, it was not contended that he actually set fire to the store, but he arranged for the burning, and procured Louis Rothman and Mrs. Sarah Silbermeister to do the work, and he was, under the law, equally guilty. The prosecution, he said, would show that Rothman was engaged in the business of setting places on fire, and that the arrangement was made between Levi Weinberg and Grauer by which the shop was to be set on fire. The meeting was held at Grauer's home. Rothman and Mrs. Silbermeister were to be left in the store, and locked in. They remained in the place half an hour after every one else had gone. The Fire Marshal had been warned that this fire was to take place, and the authorities were on the watch on the Sunday afternoon which had been selected.

Mrs. Silbermeister came out first, said Mr. Davis, and she was followed by Assistant Fire Marshal Freel, and arrested. On her person were found goods taken from the store. When Rothman came out of the hallway, he was arrested by Detective McManus, who had been on the watch. Immediately after there was an explosion, and the store was on fire. The firemen, who had been specially warned, were quickly on the scene, and the fire was extinguished before the evidences of arson had been destroyed.

Simon Rosenbaum, first called as a witness, is about forty years old, with very dark complexion and prominent features. He testified that he was acquainted with Mrs. Silbermeister, Louis Rothman, and with the defendant. On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1894, he was watching the premises 178 Canal Street, under the direction of the Fire Marshal. He was with Assistant Fire Marshal Freel and Detective McManus, and he saw Weinberg, Mrs. Silbermeister, and Rothman at the store. Rothman went in first and was followed by the woman, who carried a bag. Rothman had a bundle. The shades were pulled down, and the door was locked. Soon after Weinberg came out, followed by Mrs. Weinberg, carrying a child. Mrs. Silbermeister came out at 6:30 P. M. with a satchel, and Freel followed her. When Rothman came out McManus followed him. In a few minutes there was an explosion, followed by fire.

"About five weeks before the fire," said the witness, "I was in the office of Max H. Grauer, 32 Pine Street, with Louis Grauer, (a son of the defendant,) Hirschkopf, who is now a fugitive from justice,) Levi Weinberg, Rothman, and the defendant, when the proposed fire at Weinberg's store was spoken about. I told young Grauer that I knew Weinberg well enough, and young Grauer laughed and said: 'It's nothing to you, it's going to be left to him,' meaning Rothman. Grauer, the defendant, said they must be careful, because the Fire Marshal was making trouble for people at headquarters. Grauer then told Weinberg to be at his house that night, and Weinberg went away. Grauer called me aside. I told him that I knew what Weinberg was after, and he needn't be afraid to tell me.

"Grauer said: 'Suppose he does make a fire?' I told him to let me know when the fire was to come off as I wanted to get a new overcoat. Grauer said: 'All right, I will; for my part you can take what you want.' Grauer said he had made a bargain with Weinberg for $150, and had got $75 in cash. I asked him to let me in it, and he said that the fire was postponed, owing to trouble at fire headquarters. Rothman and I went away together, and we went to a saloon and talked with him about the fire. A few days after I met the defendant at a hat store, 69 Clinton Street, where there had been a fire. The defendant was making an inventory. He said to me: 'Isn't this a good fire? This is one of my cases.' I replied 'Yes,' and asked him who did it, Rothman or Gluckman?"

Mr. House made strenuous objection to the testimony, but Judge Martine overruled his points. After a recess had been taken Rosenbaum continued:

"Grauer told me that Rothman had started the fire. I asked him what he would do about the Weinberg case. He said: 'I don't know yet. There is some trouble about a fire at 690 Second Avenue, and the Fire Marshal sent for the man who was burned out and asked him a lot of questions.' I said: 'Grauer, you needn't be afraid,' and he replied: 'I will wait with that Canal Street job until I have an answer from headquarters.'

"The day before the fire in Weinberg's place I went to Grauer's house, in Broome Street, with Rothman. He went into the house and I staid outside. I saw Grauer in the hallway talking with Rothman. Afterward I talked with Rothman, who said that Grauer seemed afraid to go on with the case. I told Rothman not to forget to let me know when the fire was to come off. I was then in communication with the Fire Marshal. Rothman said that he had been promised $50 to fire the place, but he was afraid, as the door leading to the hallway was too near the outside door. When I parted with Rothman that night I told him to be sure to tell Grauer to let me know when the fire was to come off, as I wanted to be there and get a suit of clothes.

"Some time before I saw Rothman in Grauer's office. He told me that he had come to tell Louis Grauer, the son of the defendant, that he had failed to set a fire in a house in Sixteenth Street, because he had been followed and watched. On another occasion Rothman told him that he did not relish setting fire to the store in Canal Street, as he thought that it was a dangerous job."

Up to this time Rosenbaum had been confident and self-possessed. He answered the questions of the District Attorney glibly and was bubbling over with information, but when the sharp questions of the counsel for the defense were fired at him, on cross-examination, he became embarrassed and reticent and appeared ill at ease. Many of the questions he parried by pretending not to understand them. "I don't know," and "I don't remember" were his replies to leading questions. Finally he took refuge in "I decline to answer," but he refused to say why he declined.

The witness said that he was born in Warsaw, Poland, forty-two years ago, and came to this country eight years ago.

Q.—Why did you leave Poland? A.—Because so many others left. I had been an honest man there.

Q.—And have you been an honest man here? A.—I don't know.

Judge Martine directed the witness that he need not answer.

Q.—How many times have you been arrested?

This question also was not answered by the direction of the Judge.

The witness said that he was acquainted with Henry Gottlieb, who was arrested a year ago for setting fire to his house at 185 Avenue C, and he also knew Samuel Davis, who kept a barber's shop in Delancey Street, which was burned out. He was compelled to admit an acquaintance with all the men implicated in or suspected of connection with incendiary fires which have been the subject of recent investigation by the Fire Marshal. This information was not given readily, but was dragged out of him by the persistent questioning of the counsel for the defense.

Q.—How many fires did you set? A.—You never saw me make a fire.

Q.—You didn't take witnesses with you when you set the fires? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Were you not concerned in the work of the Morris Isaac and Louis Silverman gangs of firebugs? A.—Yes. I was "green" then and they took me along.

Q.—Tell us about the fire you had in a basement shoe store that you owned? A.—That was five or six years ago. I had a second hand shoe store in Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. Morris Isaacs told me to go away and he would fix it for me that I could make some money. I knew that he was going to start a fire there, and I did nothing to stop it. The good shoes were taken away to Louis Silverman's house, and then there was a fire. I got $55 out of that. The damaged goods were taken to Silverman's place, and then he had a fire. Isaacs told me that Silverman was his partner.

Q.—How many fires have occurred that you knew of before they happened? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you know what "Poritz" is? A—Yes.

Q.—Isn't it a leader or chief? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you not known as "Poritz" Rosenbaum? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where you not known as the shrewdest firebug in this country? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What did you get out of these fires? A.—Sometimes I got a few dollars.

Q.—Now I ask you again, how many fires have you started? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—What was used to start these fires? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were not benzine, turpentine, and naphtha used? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who bought the stuff? A.—Isaacs bought the stuff and I went with him sometimes.

Q.—How often did Isaacs take you along in the last four years? A.—About twenty times.

The witness was compelled to admit that he has been cognizant of fires the work of these incendiaries in Boston, Lynn, Worcester, in Massachusetts, and in Newark and Jersey City. He had been burned at a fire started in Lynn, and he said that this was done maliciously by Hirschkopf, who wanted to get rid of him, as he suspected his loyalty to the gang. While he was in the store, in which a large quantity of alcohol had been spilled, Hirschkopf threw a lighted match into the alcohol, and before he could escape he was so badly burned that he had to spend sometime in a Boston hospital. Rosenbaum said that he first told of the doings of the firebugs to Detectives Jacobs and McManus of the Central Office.

The case was not concluded yesterday, and will be continued before Judge Martine next Monday.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said yesterday that Assistant Fire Marshal Jacob Frank had been requested to resign because of information which led him to suspect that he was in some way in collusion with the persons concerned in starting the incendiary fires. After Frank had sent in his resignation, and it was accepted by the Fire Commissioners, no further action was taken, because the evidence on which the request for the resignation had been based was not of a nature that could be used in legal proceedings.

The same motive impelled the Marshal to ask for the transfer of Patrolman Charles Lenz, who had been detailed at the bureau of the Fire Marshal for many years, and who had been considered until recently a valuable, efficient, and trustworthy officer. Lenz is still a member of the department, and Superintendent Byrnes has ordered a rigid investigation into his conduct.

THE CHICAGO WILL RETURN TO NEW-YORK

She Will Go Out of Commission and Undergo Extensive Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The cruisers San Francisco and Chicago parted company at Algiers yesterday. The former, flying Admiral Kirkland's pennant, sailed for Alexandria, and the Chicago left for Gibraltar, on her way to New-York, where she will go out of commission and undergo extensive repairs, including the reception of new engines and boilers. The San Francisco, as flagship, will cruise as far as the Bosphorus, where she may be joined by the cruiser Marblehead.

The Ranger arrived at Buena Ventura, Colombia, yesterday. Her commander, Capt. Watson, makes no mention in his cablegram of the state of affairs there, and it is presumed that the revolution has subsided.

The Machias will leave Singapore on Sunday for Hongkong.

To Buy the Genevieve.

ONSET, Mass., Feb. 21.—The officials delegated to make the trial trip of the steam yacht Genevieve of this port were so well satisfied with her speed and general working that they recommended her immediate purchase by the United States Government. The price is said to have been $7,000. The Genevieve will be used in New-York Harbor to look after the gas buoys, &c., approaching that port, and will be under the charge of Capt. Schley.

SAYS THE PICTURE WAS NOT GENUINE

Dealer Oppenheimer Charged with Larceny by Gustave Miller.

Richard Oppenheimer, an importer and dealer in pictures, living at 54 West Sixtieth Street, was charged with larceny in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Gustave Miller of 16 East Ninety-fourth Street, a dealer in woolen goods.

Miller charged that on Nov. 4, 1893, Oppenheimer borrowed $500 of him, giving as security a picture entitled, "Deer Drinking at Sunset," representing that it was by Rosa Bonheur, and cheap at $1,100.

Some time ago, the loan not being satisfied, Miller said he put the picture on the market. He then learned that it was merely an imitation Bonheur, and comparatively valueless.

Oppenheimer, through his attorney, attempted to show that the picture was one of a lot that he sold the complainant for $1,300. The complainant produced the defendant's receipt for the particluar $500 in question.

Justice Ryan paroled Oppenheimer in the custody of counsel for examination to-morrow.

The Mail Driver Set Free.

Peter Heffernan, the mail driver who was arrested on complaint of Commissioner Waring for running down and wrecking the Commissioner's hansom, was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday. Heffernan said that his shaft became entangled in the Colonel's buggy, and that the result was unavoidable.

Col. Waring expressed his satisfaction with the explanation, and, as he withdrew his complaint, Heffernan was discharged.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Servia, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Servia"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bessel"); at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo"); at 12 M for Barbados and North Brazil, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand"); at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 2 PM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, from Vancouver, close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Alameda with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the ATLAS LINE,

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Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Mh.27, 8.30 A.M.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch.13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Ap.10, 8:30 A.M.
Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 13th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Feb. 23, 2 PM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, Feb. 23.

For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.

MIOWERA, March 16. WARRIMOO, April 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 22
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 27

Steams have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
F. P. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sct., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.

to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

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Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 4 P. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

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New-York-Southamoton (London, Paris)-Hamburg This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route.

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Normannia, Mh.28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap.11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr.25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My.30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

NOTICE.—After June 1, steamers will run to and from the Dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Scandia, Feb. 23, 9:30 AM | Russia, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Prussia, Mch. 2, 10 AM | Persia, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steer